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GRAYLING, MICHIGAN,

O. PALMER,  
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Eighty-five per cent. of the same people are affected on the left side, says an authority who has kept a record.

The Chinese Government to found a school for marine engineers, with a view to discarding European officers.

Of all Lutheran lands, Norway is most thoroughly organized for foreign mission work. She has at work in the foreign field one laborer for every one hundred and twenty-five members of the home church.

To give an example of the great poverty in London, England, in an East End board school, with an average attendance of 1700 children, the schoolmaster says that 700 come without having any breakfast and with small prospect of any dinner or tea either.

Recent studies into the matter of wheat raising indicate that the high tablelands of Mexico will soon be used for that purpose. Lack of railroad facilities has kept that region from competing heretofore, but the prospect now is that the railroads will soon be constructed.

There are thirty-seven of the Rear-Admirals of the United States Navy on the retired list, and most of them live in Washington, where many of them may be met in the rooms of the Army and Navy Club. One of the most interesting, thinks the Boston Transcript, is Admiral Worden, who commanded the Monitor in her famous encounter with the Merrimac.

Dr. Cornet, a German physician, reports, after extensive investigation, that more than forty per cent. of all prisoners between the ages of twenty and forty die of consumption and other tubercular diseases. His theory is that the cells are often infected with the tubercle bacilli of former prisoners, and are never efficiently fumigated before a new inmate is incarcerated.

Says the New York Tribune: "The last few years have witnessed a remarkable development of intelligent efforts in the raising of poultry throughout the United States. Poultry-raising is much more than a hobby, though if it were only that it would be a hobby against which nothing could be said. It has become an industry of vast importance to the country, whose development adds largely to the wealth and comfort of the people."

The American Cultivator is convinced that there is a systematic attempt to prevent the Czar of Russia from knowing the extent of the famine that prevails in his dominions. "Autocrats are usually surrounded by corrupt men who keep them from knowing the truth. The entire official system is honeycombed with corruption, and the Czar's zeal to take the whole work of relieving the starving on the shoulders of the Government is doubtless due to the desire of corrupt officials to make the relief fund line their own pockets."

A new cause has arisen for a law suit. A woman in France was notified by the authorities of a lunatic asylum of her brother's death. She went to the funeral and ordered a handsome tombstone. Her mother was so grieved at her son's death that the plaintiff had to give up her situation to take care of her. Then she learned that the directors of the asylum had made a mistake and that her brother was alive. After unsuccessful efforts for compensation she has gone into court, claiming heavy damages for grief and injury.

The consumption of sugar in the United States was, according to the last census, 55 pounds per capita for our 64,000,000 inhabitants, or a total of 3,520,000,000 pounds or 1,700,000 tons, while the United States manufactured less than 200,000 tons during the same period, not counting maple sugar. Our foreign purchases then were, in round numbers, 1,500,000 tons, or 8,000,000,000 pounds, which, if computed at five cents per pound, would represent \$150,000,000 paid by consumers in this country for foreign sugar.

The land devoted to sugar-culture in Europe is valued at from \$800 to \$600 per acre, and the only advantage they can claim over the United States, avers Frank Leslie's Weekly, is cheap labor. This is nearly or quite met by the non-use of fertilizers, which is actually required there. We have an abundance of labor, especially in our large towns and cities, and tens of thousands of acres of cheap land that can be made to produce more tons of richer beasts at less expense for labor, and at the same time our laborers be well paid.

# Crawford County Avalanche

O. PALMER,

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Publisher and Proprietor.

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## WASHINGTON GOSSIP. THE GAMUT OF GASTRONOMY RUN BY STATEMEN.

Secrets of the Restaurant—Solons Who Live on Bread and Milk—Distinguished Politicians Who Regale Themselves on Turkey—The Pork and Bean Eaters.

Senatorial Snacks.

**P**UT a knife to thy throat if thou be a man given to appetite," said Solomon. Some of the people who live in this year of grace do not think the advice good. Neither suicide nor eating with a knife is good form in these days. It would be better to eat even with the casual visitor at the Senate restaurant than the Senator restaurant that the wise man was not addressing. His remarks to United States' Senators.

Self-respecting Senator ever allows his knife to get within a foot of his jugular. Members of the House may, perhaps, elevate their pork and beans to the mouth level without the assistance of a fork, but the dignified Senator never permits the glittering steel greater altitude than the third button on his vest. The day for eating with your knife was cut short by that happy invention—the forked fork.

Popular interest in Senators increases in a greater ratio than does the number of those more or less distinguished legislators. The thousands of visitors who daily tramp through and around about the Capitol delight in prying into the senatorial existence, but the Senate does not seem to be the scene of the session and the energy of several employees; they survey Senators from the galleries and criticize their respective and generally respectable appearance; they peep through half-opened committee-room doors and reach the apex of the tourist's bliss when they behold a Senator engaged in the consumption of food.

"He's eatin' raw oysters," said a stranger to his wife the other day. The couple had, from afar, followed one of the Senators who represent their State, to the Senate restaurant. The male tourist watched the alleged legislator commence feeding, and then reported to the waiting but equally curious female.

The Senate restaurant is an interesting place. Business does not really commence until noon, but for half an hour thereafter there is no rush. Then comes the crowd of hungry ones, and from 12:30 until after two o'clock the waiters hardly have time to persue their tables but its quota of oysters, and the singing of minstrels that leaps up against the long counter is tolerably continuous. It is a good place to find almost any lost one, whether Senate or

they eat steaks and chops and salads and such like cold goods. Senator Squire believes in the same sort of food. Senator Hoar once excited much popular commiseration by stating that codfish was his staple article of diet.

That may not be the main secret of his longevity, but in the Senate his enemies are to be seen at turkey or broiled oysters; none of the visitors ever heard him mention codfish. Blackburn's favorite dish is deviled ham.

Toller manages to get along very nicely with a modicum of cold tongue or corned beef. Sawyer is devoted to custard pie and milk; he likes a liberal sprinkling of cheese with his pie. Another lover of pie is Wilson; the variety is apple, and it must be hot. Frye believes broiled oysters to be satisfactory, but Stanford prefers lamb chops or calves' liver and bacon. Fulton is very fond of pork and beans. Saunders, like nearly all the other Northwestern Senators, consumes oysters; he likes them raw—the rarer the better. Davis, likes well, sirloin steak also properly fed; oysters are a specialty, and a chafing-dish stew is the favorite. Hawley consumes oysters, Allison thrives on ham and bread toast, and H. R. Revels eats a bowl of custard and a glass of milk.

Gorman figures out the moves on the national chess board while disposing of cold turkey. Harris has an affection for oysters that have been broiled. Vance eats but little. He is satisfied generally with a sandwich, a glass of milk and sometimes an apple. Faulkner devours the raw oyster; Blodgett, the sirloin steak. Cockrell is an infrequent visitor.



FELTON LIKES BORKE AND BEANS.

He eats the simplest fare. McPherson is very regular on baked apple dumpling. Dawes delights in a corned-beef sandwich and a glass of milk. Dolph wants, and gets, broiled oysters and custard pie. Mitchell loves oyster stew. Proctor eats oysters. So does Kyle. Palmer favors lamb chops. Brice loves oysters. Colquitt has three menus: Sometimes his choice is cold turkey, sometimes corned beef, sometimes glass of milk and a bowl of custard. Ransom is opinion that nothing is so good as quail on toast. Vice-President Morton strengthens the inner man with raw cold boiled oysters, sometimes accompanied by a glass of milk. Sherman is a pie and milk enthusiast, but once in a while he tries raw oysters. Hill has been absent from the city most of the time since he left the gubernatorial chair at Albany; he has been in the restaurant, however, and his preference so far seems to be for cold turkey and a pot of coffee. Keen-witted political prophets may do well to note the fact that Gorman and Hill both eat cold turkey—turkey that might properly be termed "stuffed." Jones of Nevada swears by broiled black bass. Berry likes broiled oysters. Cameron has to have the largest raw oysters that are available; occasionally he partakes of a chafing-dish stew. Quay likes Gorman and Hill, is all right when supplied with cold truffles and coffee. Webster, who is a good cook, varies his menu on pie and milk, with baked beans for a change once or so in a week. Power is an oyster man. Higgins consumes baked apples and cream. Wolcott keeps up his avorundous on hot roast turkey and broiled oysters. Casey smiles through the day with the help of raw or broiled oysters. Chilton, too, likes raw oysters. Shoup is a firm believer in the virtues of bread and milk. Dubois likes cold tongue or cold beef.

Bartels is not the average luncher that a Washington Star reporter came interested in. He has both eyes on Senators and on the men who do their bidding in the private dining-rooms—from Head Waiter Dick Shaw, portly, suave and solidly respectable, down to the latest of Mr. Page's appointees. There is abroad in the land a vague impression to the effect that Senators subsist principally on terrapin and champagne. It may be necessary to state that this impression is erroneous. Senators eat just about as do other men whose circumstances are about the same financial level—they seem to have in them a great deal of human nature.

More democratic, broadly speaking, and more simple in his stomachic appetite than any other Senator is Senator Coke of Texas. He is a regular caller at the restaurant, but when he does put in an appearance his invincible desire is for pie—piece of pie and a glass of water. He might enjoy these if he were in the company of his fellow citizens in the senatorial rooms, but he prefers to stand right up against the counter and there wash down large chunks of high-grade pie with the assistance of cold water. Senator Blair used to do the same thing, but he did it regularly and perhaps a little more stylishly; he always drank milk with his pie and the pie was either apple or custard. Many a good news paragraph has the author and finisher of the education bill given away while rubbing bibles with a newspaper correspondent at that restaurant counter. Mr. Blair's departure from the Senate leaves Senator Coke in undisputed possession of that counter.

But there are good feeders in the Senate and the kinds of luncheons they daily dispense could not be served on the counter. Perhaps the most consistently good are Senators McMillan, Washburn, Hoar and Squire. McMillan and Washburn generally lunch together, and

## SEVEN WERE KILLED.

## WORKMEN MEET DEATH IN A RAILWAY WRECK.

A Misplaced Switch on the St. Paul Road Causes a Bad Smash-Up in Milwaukee.

The Switchman Arrested—Indiana Woman's Prison Burned.

Cars Crashed Together.

The absent-mindedness of a switchman, or the physical impossibility of his getting to two places at one time, resulted in the accident on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway at Milwaukee, which caused the instant death of seven men.

According to a dispatch giving particulars, the accident occurred at the foot of 17th street a few minutes before 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. The fact that the trains were moving at a comparatively slow rate of speed apparently created a railway horror which would have counted its dead by the scores.

All the killed and injured were employes of the railroad company and returning from their work at the West Milwaukee shops on the shop train, which consists of seven old-fashioned coaches.

The train had just passed 15th street when the Watertown special came thundering along on a parallel track. Just before it overtook the shop train a white-faced switchman rushed out, waving his arms, and the next instant the Watertown special took the switch and plunged into the rear coaches of the shop train.

Three of the shop train coaches were

tipped over and ground into the cinders of the roadbed. Several cars on the passenger train left the rails, but were not overturned. The men in the overturned cars struggled to free themselves.

The frightened passengers of the Watertown special recovered their seats and ran across the tracks.

Many were cut and bleeding, but

those who were killed suffered almost instant death. They were men who attempted to jump from the side doors of the old coaches and were crushed to death when the cars toppled over on them. The bodies were all quickly taken from the wreckage and conveyed to the morgue.

The picture at the wreck was one which few people could look upon without a shudder. Beneath the overturned ears, which had been raised by levers sufficiently to release the bodies of the dead, were strewn pieces of flesh, while the tracks were stained with the blood of the unfortunate. Here was a crushed hat, and there a battered dinner-pail. The driver who escaped hurriedly went to his horses in their stalls, and the ground was soon abandoned to the employes of the company who had been clearing the tracks and trying to ascertain the exact cause of the accident. The latter proved an easy task.

Will Bartels, the switchman in charge, was Superintendent M. K. Keen, asked his advice and then gave himself up to the police, to whom he admitted that he had left three switches open in the performance of his duty, his only excuse being that he forgot to close them. He was locked up pending investigation.

There was great indignation among the neighbors of the dead, who talked about hanging the switchman responsible for the disaster.

Few of the friends of the victims heard of the accident until the remains were brought to the city, and the most affecting scenes were enacted at the morgue when the work of identification was going on. A singular feature of the accident was that nobody under his express was injured.

The railway officials refused their usual policy of refusing to give out any information concerning the wreck, and the agents of the claim department who have charge of the work of settling damage claims against the company for injuries, were upon the ground almost as soon as the local police officers.

Bartels, the switchman who is held responsible for the cause of the wreck, was seen at the Central Police Station.

He has two men under him as assistants, and the three, according to the statements of Bartels, are kept so busy that it frequently becomes necessary for him to rely upon his subordinates to perform the switches in the proper position.

He admits he turned two of the switches, and may have left them open. He is twenty-nine years old. He says that he is anxious to make all the amends which are in his power, or which the law may require of him in a criminal

case.

Added to section 4, rule 44, the words:

"His person, except hand or forearm, which makes a dead ball."

Added to rule 50: "And not more than two coaches who may be one of the players in the game and any one in the uniform of the club at bat, shall be allowed at any one time."

Rule 53. The umpire is the sole and absolute judge of plays. In no instance may any question be allowed to question the correctness of his decision on a play, and no player shall leave his position in the field, bases or bench to approach or advise the umpire, except to show playing rule, and then only the captain. No manager or any officer shall go on the field under penalty of forfeiture of the game."

Added to section 2, rule 53: "He shall also receive from the captains their respective batting orders, which when approved shall be followed as provided by rule 19."

Added to section 8, rule 68: "If a base-runner advances a base on a fly out or gains two bases on a single base-hit, or an infield-out, or attempted one, he shall be credited with a stolen base, provided that there is a possible chance and a palpable effort made to retire him."

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The Riot in Berlin.

The situation in Berlin is growing interesting, not to say exciting. The egotistical and arrogant young Emperor appears to have lost his head.—Minneapolis Times.

How grim old "blood and iron" Bismarck must chuckle in the privacy of his garden as he hears the roar of rioters rolling down Unter den Linden.—Grand Rapids Herald.

These men embodied a national protest against the arbitrary government of an irresponsible Emperor, and this makes the Berlin riot significant.—Minneapolis Tribune.

JST AS rapidly as possible the Germans are aliding in the fulfillment of Kaiser Wilhelm's statement that he and the Almighty had great things in store for the fatherland. The fight between police and workmen on Wednesday night was followed yesterday by terrible rioting in Berlin.—Grand Rapids Democrat.

The Emperor's mad course is full of danger. The German people will not submit to the loss of any liberties which they have struggled hard to gain. Instead of the good times he prophesies he seems more likely to lead them into revolution and disastrous civil war.—Buffalo Express.

The women with one voice promised this, and the doors were opened. Of the inmates of this department there are eight who have been sentenced for life and a half dozen or more for long terms.

So far as known none of the prisoners made any attempt to escape, though some of the reform girls were discovered roaming about the streets of the city, and they were sent to the police station.

The fire was of incendiary origin, three girls, Imogene Thompson, Mary Stevens and Lydia Kinsey, it is claimed by other inmates, having formed a conspiracy to free themselves in this way, if possible, by creating a stampede. The loss will exceed \$300,000.

There are 20,000 different kinds of butterflies.

## PLANNING FOR BATTLE.

## BASE-BALL OFFICIALS DECIDE PRELIMINARIES.

Important Changes Made in Old Rules and Some New Formulated.—The New Contracts for Players Are More Favorable to Them.

The Season Near at Hand.

The first meeting of the National League and American Association of Professional Base-ball Players was held

in New York the other day. The national agreement committee, John L. Rogers, Zach Photo and N. E. Young, decided on a form of agreement to control "drafting."

The matter was finally settled by voting to divide the minor leagues into two classes to be known as A and B.

The Western association agreed to do away with two of the most objectionable rules—namely, compelling players to purchase their own uniforms and charging them 50 cents a day while on a trip.

The Eastern association also decided to make its playing season from May 1 to Oct. 1.

Mr. Rogers presented the two new contracts of players' contract he had prepared. One is for a period of seven months, and the other is the twelve months' form. The latter does not work against the players' financial interests, as many players suppose. It simply provides a new plan of dividing the salary payments. The payments need not necessarily be equally divided throughout the twelve months. A player may arrange to take all but a few hundred dollars during the playing season and the balance in the off months. Should he be released at any time during the playing season, the club is obliged to pay him the proportionate amount of his salary, based upon the seven months' system. That is to say, if he were to be released after three months of service, he would get three-sevenths of his salary, notwithstanding the fact that he had been signed to the new twelve-month contract.

The Committee on Rules then made its report. The

# The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.  
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

PENNSYLVANIA has 10,000 brass bands and can put 100,000 able-bodied men on a toot at once.

In these days of mechanical realism the carpenter is the greatest actor on the American stage.

A MUSICAL paper of Boston regards the "Damnation of Faust" as extremely bad. It must have been for Faust.

THE sulky husband who insists upon dictating to his wife should marry a stenographer or a stamping typewriter.

THE King of Italy, while on his way to a ball, stopped to put out a fire. We withhold comment to hear from Ward McAllister.

AS THIS is leap year Belva Lockwood has a perfect right to propose for the Presidency, and it is safe to say that she already holds the résumé.

CHILI is having our public school system investigated with a view to its adoption. Mr. Montt will take notice that it includes the flying of the American flag.

IT does seem rather hard that the great American public, which for years shared Mrs. Frank Leslie's antenuptial anxieties, is now compelled to consider the possibility of her divorce.

AFTER a funeral you will hear nearly every one talking of "funeral reform," but how would you change the present custom? It is so easy to find fault, but so much of it is foolish.

THE world of reality has its limits; the world of imagination is boundless. Not being able to enlarge the one, let us contract the other; for it is from their difference alone that the evils arise which render us really unhappy.

INVENTOR PENNINGTON has bobbed up serenely with a fresh proposition to sail from Chicago to New York in six hours; and with this end in view is organizing a company with a capital of \$30,000,000. Inventor Pennington flies high.

THE great foundation of civil virtue is self-denial; and there is no one above the necessities of life but has opportunities of exercising that noble quality, and doing as much as his circumstances will bear for the ease and convenience of other men.

TIM never wrote lines of beauty on a that carried behind it a double impulse of action—for the world and one for private life. The face tells the story of the double life. The wayfarer is never tempted to stop them for aid and comfort on his journey.

IF THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company, as one of its officials declares, has neither the money nor the credit necessary to enable it to elevate its tracks in Chicago, its stockholders had better elect a new set of directors and managers at once. Only the most reckless mismanagement could have reduced a railroad corporation universally regarded as one of the strongest in America to so melancholy a condition of penury.

THE Des Moines Register rises to exclaim that "the patron-saint of all nurses is the great singer, Florence Nightingale." Her labors in the Crimean war have immortalized her name more than the sweetest songs that ever fell from her lips." Where did you get it, Mr. Register? What authority have you for saying that Florence could sing any better than woodpecker? Call in your musical editor, examine your library, and then blame the whole thing on some luckless compositor.

IT is said, apparently on some authority, that the ex-President of a great transportation company who lately retired under a cloud has applied to the company for a pension. We have recently seen the President of a great life insurance company retire—if not under a cloud, at least in a sort of haze—upon a munificent pension. These circumstances, together with the pregnant fact that there are now on the Government pension rolls about as many persons as there are survivors of the late war in the country, suggest that the pension habit seems to be getting tolerably fair hold in our midst.

GEN. FRANCIS A. WALKER thinks that the immigration question could be settled by the imposition of a tax of \$100 upon every foreigner seeking admission to this country. There is not much doubt that such a law would exclude a vast number of undesirable immigrants, but any citizen of the United States—particularly if he be a resident of the Northwest—has only to look about him to see thousands of prosperous, intelligent, public-spirited people who would have been turned away from the gates of the new world had that tariff upon men been in force a few years ago.

NOT all the best citizens of the United States are native born, nor did the best of our foreign-born citizens come over in the first cabin of an ocean greyhound.

WARD McALLISTER is out with a second list of New York's select society, in which the number is reduced

from the immortal 400 to 150. Some people have hard things to say of Mr. McAllister; but he does not unqualifiedly deserve them. Undoubtedly he is a cad, but he has the distinction and saving grace of having reduced cadism to a profession and of having thriven by it. He may be an ass, but he is the leader of his kind, and he couldn't be that, and a lion. Mr. McAllister is no more to blame for himself than a potato plant which has shot up white and spindling in a dark and vicious atmosphere is responsible for its weakness. He is a product of New York society, and if one is out for shams it is not the character of the leader that is to be assailed, but the wretched intellectual condition of the people who suffer themselves to be led.

IT is a common mistake to regard wealth as a merely material thing. It has some subtle subjective attributes which have never been sufficiently recognized. For example here in Chicago was a poor carpenter. He lived solitary and uncomfited, sewing the buttons on his own trousers. When he whacked his thumb nail he simply put the bruised member in his mouth and rolled his eyes a little, and went on with his toll, a torn man whom nobody thought about. The other day he inherited a million. Presto! It projected him, as it were, from his uncomfortable solitude into a regular sea of sympathy. Many score of estimable ladies instantly took their pens in hand to express the tenderest solicitude for his happiness; to express the most touching willingness to sew his buttons and poultice his thumb. Perhaps this is the real secret of why wealth is so prized by the discriminating.

JOHN JAY KNOX was trained to a commercial life, and rose to the position of one of the greatest financiers of the United States. He deserves to be called the author of the national banking system, for he was one of the first to advocate its adoption, and probably the first to suggest a Government guarantee of the circulation of national banks. His connection with the Treasury Department, continuing in one capacity or another for more than twenty years, and his readiness and ability to grapple with any problem in finance presenting itself, which he always did successfully, identified him intimately with the financial methods and operations practiced by the Government and made necessary by the exigencies of the civil war and the conditions which followed it. He secured for the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, which he filled for twelve years, a vast extension of its power and influence. His annual reports as Comptroller are standard authorities in all questions which they cover. He was a frequent contributor to financial literature through magazine articles and addresses delivered before various banking associations. He was, also, the author of, at least, one book devoted to finance.

TIM Rev. T. De Witt Talmage has put forth his contribution to the literature of the Sunday-closing movement in connection with the World's Fair. "The proper solution," says he, "is to have every workshop, factory and store closed promptly every Saturday noon during the whole Exposition. Give the working classes a half-holiday every week during that time. Then Sunday the great preachers who will be here from all parts of the world hold services in all the World's Fair buildings which will admit of it." The first objection which naturally suggests itself is that this plan affords an opportunity for Chicago working people to visit the fair, but ignores that vast army from four neighboring States, who, by traveling at night, could spend Sunday at the fair and return to their homes without the loss of a working day. It, however, Mr. Talmage holds to the religious argument alone one can not fail to note that in order to observe that portion of the commandment which says "Keep holy the Sabbath day" he is willing to break its other command. "Six days shalt thou labor." Moreover, Mr. Talmage's plan necessitates seven days' work by railroad men just as much as if the fair were open. It is at least a debatable question whether engineers and conductors would not be quite as righteously employed taking people to see the great fair, bearing testimony in every department to the marvelous work of Him who created in his own image man, who accomplished so many wondrous things, as they would be in taking them to hear the great preachers of the world—even though Mr. Talmage should happen to be one of those preachers.

**The Funeral Was Postponed.** As an example of unrewarded eccentric thrift an anecdote told to the Journal on Saturday is worth recording, though it does touch upon funeral joking. Some forty years ago a Massachusetts good wife lay in her bed apparently dying with consumption. As the family lived four miles from the undertaker and pastor, and as the roads were badly blocked with snow, the husband, when called to the village on business on Tuesday, decided—thoughtful man!—to save a journey in that bitter weather by engaging the minister and undertaker at once, and appointing the funeral for Friday. In some way Wednesday the sick woman heard of this, and arousing herself from her supposed dying condition, declared: "There'll be no funeral in this house this week!" The funeral was postponed. Friday it took place forty years after it was originally set. The husband is still living at the age of 80.—Boston Journal.

INDIA ink is made from burned camphor. The Chinese are the only manufacturers of this ink, and they will not reveal the secret of its manufacture.

## DRESS AND WEARER.

SHOULD VIRTUALLY MELT INTO EACH OTHER.

A Garment That Looks Well on Your Neighbor May Not Be Recurring to You—Don't Attempt to Cover Up a Mischievous Dress and Wrap.

Gotham Fashion Gossip.

HERE are some women who are forever and always copying the styles of their neighbors, writes our New York fashion writer. No matter how refined their neighbor might be, these same women would never think of imitating their neighbor's manner and speech, but they don't scruple to appropriate the cut and style and make of their dresses. Because a dress or a bonnet looks well on a friend of yours is no reason that it will be becoming to you, even admitting that she has very much the same figure and very nearly your coloring. Dress is only entitled to the high distinction of being ranked in the domain of art when it goes together with the wearer produces a harmonious ensemble. Dress and wearer should melt into each other, as the tones and lines of a picture. Some fashion butterflies are pleased with the exclamation: "What a charming bonnet you have on to-day! How much more satisfactory would that exclamation be if it ran in this way: "How delightfully that bonnet suits your style! Or How exquisitely that gown becomes you!" The woman who has many things to think about will cry out testily, "Oh, I can't help it if my dress waist does wrinkle. I'll put on a fabot of real lace, and then no one will notice it." What an egregious error! As well might an artist attempt to cover up an ill-painted figure by putting in a fine sky effect. A corsage which doesn't fit like a glove may do for the busy woman, but it never will do for my lady of the metropolis, who prides herself on always being dressed to a stout woman, but a skillful hand can always modify. For instance, ruffles or a panel may be added to break this plainness. Pleated bodices don't become a woman of small stature,

dresses, made up in Russian tulle and white satin. The tulle overskirt, which starts at the height of the waist gores, is embroidered in a peculiar way which I will describe farther along. The white satin underskirt, made princess, is quite plain, and only has a placket flounce at the bottom. The corsage looks at the back invisibly. The breadths of the train must be cut very bias in the upper part, and must be made fuller than usual. The back breadths are pleated straight on the bust. The skirt must be lined with flannel, crepe or velvet. The corsage, lined with silk, is draped far down as the waist goes, with white muslin, chintz, and the ribbon visible in front ends at the back with long streamers. The sleeves are made up in white satin with white muslin with two puffs at the top. Only the front of the skirt is covered with the embroidery. It must be cut straight and adapt itself to the princess form. Now as to the peculiar manner in which this skirt is embroidered, which, by the way, is not shown in the cut: You take a breadth of Russian tulle, cream color, and five different sizes of satin ribbon, with which you compose the five bouquets of flowers on stamped paper, and then transfer the design to the tulle. Each flower has an eyelet, and the narrower ribbon serves to make the foliage. The stems are made with silk twist. If successful, the effect is very rich.

You will find a very pretty calling costume pictured in my last illustration, mad up in pink silk with black spots and a satin stripe. This skirt, which is quite flat and plain in front, has its sides cut out with a bias. The waist is made in the middle with long train. On the left side you gather the material somewhat, catch it and set it off with a scarf of muslin. The sides and back pieces furnish the requisite fulness for the skirt, and below the waist you must leave enough stuff to form the fulness of the train. The chemisette and jetob are fastened to the front sides of the lining, which fasten in the middle; the lower frons of the corsage are cut corset-style, and embroidered with passe-

ment. My initial illustration sets before you a very pretty theater jacket corsage, in ribbed velvet. The basques are cut straight and joined with reversed seams. At the front they gap somewhat. The color of the material is an emerald green with coral stripes. The ribbons which form the belt and collar, and which are tied as indicated, are emerald green. The basques are lined with brown satin merveilleux. There is only one part, which includes both the material and the lining; the other is only made in the middle. The basques in the velvet hide the opening, which is in the middle. The plastron may be made either in lace or in pleated silk muslin. The collar closes at the sides with a cluster of bows. The plastron is fastened to the corsage with fancy pins, and the sleeves are made leg-o-mutton. The ribbon belt starts from the side seam.

My second illustration will give you a very correct idea of a rich combination gown, for dinner or reception, in silk and velvet. The velvet corsage in Italian green velvet closes in the middle, and is made pointed in front with basques at the back. The waist is framed with pearl fringe. The upper part of the corsage is made in the form of a yoke, embroidered with jet pearls and framed with fringe and pearl galloon. The folds reaching from the yoke to the waist are of Russian green faille. There is a V-shaped cut-out which is

material of steel and spangles, the front edges being bordered with black velvet ribbon gros-grain. The corsage at the bottom is edged with narrow black velvet ribbon, with bows and long ends in front. The sleeves are leg-o-mutton, with epaulettes of velvet, trimmed with velvet and placed at the armholes.

What fortunate creatures men are as to the matter of headgear. They need not even attend personally at their hatter's, but simply order a derby or a high hat of the latest style, and there the trouble ends, whereas we poor women are bewildered at the infinite variety of shapes and dazed by the endless show of tones and shades. In fact, a woman may well give a whole day to the question whether she shall wear strings or no strings, and still not be a whit nearer a decision. Theater bonnets grow smaller and smaller, made up, as I have seen some, of a single large chrysanthemum and a border of quilled lace, the flower serving for the crown and being quite flat on the top. In some of the spring hats large flowers are placed sideways, back to back, with a bow.

A garment that looks well on your neighbor may not be recurring to you—don't attempt to cover up a mischievous dress and wrap.

A tail or opera toilet always calls for some sort of a wrap, light, airy and graceful, to throw over the shoulders. The one which you will find represented in my third illustration is made up in lace and feathers, although chiffon may be substituted for the lace. The feathers form a yoke, to which the pleated back is joined. In the center of the back you set a bunch of bows from which hang two long ends. The fronts are sewed to the feather yoke at the shoulder, and are worn loosely tied, as represented. Two bows mark the point where the fronts separate from the back. The feather yoke should be made up on some thin material, the size and color being largely a matter of taste.

My fourth illustration portrays a very stylish and original dinner or reception

faille, headed top and bottom, and set off with the pearl passementerie laid on festoon-wise. It would be difficult to imagine a more charming reception gown than this one which I have just described.

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# The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

"HAVE a seat, sir," are the last kind words heard by a New York murderer about to be checked off.

CANNOT some reliable astronomer focus his telescope on the meteoric revolution of Col. Garza?

QUEEN MARGUERITE of Italy claims to have the sandals worn by Nero, the tyrant. Do they fit, Marguerite?

UNDERCLOTHING made of wood fiber is coming into use. That joke of the wooden overcoat will soon lose its point.

EMERSON said, "Hitch your wagon to a star," but any theater manager could tell him that it isn't every star that will draw.

Of course Padéwski won't cut his hair. He remembers that Samson could not bring down the house till his locks grew long again.

ALL efforts to introduce English barmaids into this country should be discouraged. Remember how much we have suffered from English sparrow.

We speak of the inconstant moon, but the moon goes on its way exactly as it has gone from time immemorial. It never breaks out in moon-spots.

ABELLE, the name of the Frenchman killed by an American at Cannes, is the French word for bee. He seems to have been buzzing around the wrong hive.

It is pleasing to note, by a floating item, that a successful street-sweeper has been invented by a woman. That is, it is pleasing unless those long-trained dresses are referred to.

The bones of a Minnesota man are slowly becoming soft, elastic, and pliable like India rubber. Kindly nature is probably trying to meet the demand for a reliable foot-ball player.

It is a peculiarly saddening thought that those war-worn veterans, Gens. Beauregard and Early, may be driven in their old age to the necessity of following some honest calling in order to earn a living.

THERE are a great many mean fathers and mothers in the world, although it is generally believed that they are reverend. More fathers than mothers are mean, though; every one must admit that.

A BOY employed as interpreter at Castle Garden speaks five languages and is paid only \$3 a week. Truly doth the proverb say that while silence is golden speech is only silver—and fractional silver at that.

A CHICAGO architect has planned for publishing company a building which will look like a huge book. The resemblance will be increased by the fact that the building will contain not less than fifteen stories.

THERE is a girl in Buffalo with a mania for killing cats who has slaughtered as many as 200 felines in three days. At least so the Buffalo papers say, but it sounds like a clever device for attracting settlers to the town.

A MAN who is doing the starvation act at a dime museum in the East is said to be also drawing \$6 a week. Truly doth the proverb say that while silence is golden speech is only silver—and fractional silver at that.

THE general tenor of the interviews in the New York press seems to indicate that Ward McAllister's latest social classification has put him in a scrape. "Don't you know, do you understand, doncher see, catch the point?"

A BALD-HEADED man has two humiliations in life: one when he first notices that he is becoming bald, and another when he finds out that his baldness has crept back so far that people can see it when his hat is on his head.

"HANGED higher than Haman" is no longer an appropriate quotation in New York papers. Cannot some brilliant editor in that State evolve something about Ajax defying the lightning? Something sharp and catch. See?

A MASSACHUSETTS legislator is pawing the ambient because smoking is not suppressed by the strong arm of the law. Some people can make themselves more obnoxious by fuming than others can by putting a black pipe or the odoriferous "tutu."

If Columbus, or some other bold mariner, had never discovered America the rest of the world would have been in a sad plight. Russia is now making the brass for her cartridges and her best works of art from Lake Superior copper and Virginia zinc.

A Swiss savant has discovered a plan of drying milk to a powder in such a way that all its original qualities will be restored by a little water. The water is quite generally used in this country, but the drying process has not been thoroughly perfected.

In the event of a bicycle race between Belva Lockwood and the Minnesota cryptogram fiend, money can be found in Colorado to back the former. Of course both must appear in red, white and blue tights, but the lady would wave the American flag while Ignatius Donnelly was attempting

to manipulate a pitchfork loaded with alfalfa. The national colors would get there first. They are not green.

WEALTH with its comforts, sanitary appliances, and medical attendance does not promote longevity. The average age at which a poor man dies is 70; the average life of the rich man is 45. Those who work live longer than those who play; those who want live longer than those who have everything.

THE recent intemperate sermon of Dr. Parkhurst, of New York, suggests one topic for debate in the clerical congress to be held during the World's Fair might properly be: "Is it justifiable for a clergyman to use epithets in the pulpit which he would not dare employ in the street or at a purely secular meeting?

The State of Kentucky is having trouble with its new constitution. It required just thirty years for the old commonwealth to get rid of the antiquated structure of slave times which answered to the name of constitution, and to procure modern fundamental law, carefully revised up to date. After its adoption by the people, the convention inserted a number of new provisions. Now the Court of Appeals has decided that, as the people voted on the original measure only, all the post-election clauses are nugatory. The decision will produce a bountiful harvest for the lawyers.

It is hard to get anything like justice for the public or the injured in the case of a prison keeper convicted of brutality; but the committee that investigated the horrors of the Danumora Prison in New York, have come pretty near it. They do not recommend the punishment or removal of the keeper found guilty of torturing helpless convicts in the most barbarous fashion, but they do recommend that he be required hereafter to refrain from using profane language. This will be a distinct gain. Convicts may hereafter be tortured by this man; but they will at least escape his pernicious example—provided, of course, that the recommendation of the committee is carried out.

VERILY, we live and learn. If there has been any point on which it was assumed that the public was thoroughly and accurately informed, it was the superiority in vicious and injuriousness of the cigarette to all other forms of tobacco or methods of using the weed. Now comes an investigation committee of the Massachusetts Legislature with scientific testimony galore that if smoking is to be indulged in at all, it cannot be indulged in in any less dangerous or harmful manner than in smoking cigarettes. The cigarette contains, the testimony shows, a very small quantity of tobacco, and this, instead of being as we all have been taught to believe, of the cheapest and vilest sort, is really of a much better quality than is ordinarily sold for smoking purposes. If the opponents of the deadly cigarette purpose to contest the case, they should come forward with their testimony at once.

IT is one of the quaint and grotesque incidents of eager frontier life to put imposing names on small things. Shaving shops are "hair-dressing parlors." Halls seating a few hundred people are "opera houses." Two hundred people are "immense audience." A little private high school is a "college." James Bryce tells in the American Commonwealth that Prof. Johnson and wife were in Pacific wilds "a great university." University extension has already suffered from eagerness and "enterprise" of local ambition. What might be a sound and beneficial mode of widening scholarship and promoting profound study is in present peril of being seriously injured. That which in England and in original quarters in the United States is imbued with the highest learning and stands for university culture outside university walls among those prepared for it by thorough college course, is in danger of becoming in this section matter for laughter and gibe. University extension courses should be conducted by only university professors. They should be under strict and honest guardianship by university faculties. They should be in substance outside university walls courses pursued inside university walls. No method could be devised more effectually to destroy possible benefits of university extension than for eager and enterprising high school grade "scholarship" to go into the business of giving university extension lectures.

A CAT and Dog Story.

Here is a very charming cat and dog story, for the truth and accuracy of which the proud inhabitants of the Swiss village where it occurred recently are one and all ready to vouch. A troublesome cat in the village had been drowned to a watery death, and the children of the owner had been told off to take it in a sack to the river Aar and there to drown it. The house dog accompanied the party to the execution, which was carried out according to parental instructions. But, much to the surprise of the inmates, a short time after the cat and dog, both soaking wet, reappeared together at their owner's door. The dog on seeing that the sack containing the cat was thrown into the river, jumped after it, seized it with his teeth, dragged it to the bank, tore it with his teeth and restored his friend, the cat, to life and liberty. It goes without saying that the death warrant of the cat was destroyed after that marvelous escape.

FELONS AND FREEMEN.

THEIR STRIFE IN THE TENNESSEE COAL MINES.

Origin of the Troubles in the Mountains—Convicts Forced to Abandon Work—The Governor's Duplicitous Prospects of Armed Hostilities.

in Tennessee, and the people are by no means peacefully inclined when they consider that their rights have been infringed. The miners are for the most part a sober, industrious and law-abiding set of men. Work in the mines is the only means of subsistence for entire communities. The labor of the convicts has had an exceedingly hurtful effect upon them.

## SERIOUS SUBJECTS CAREFULLY CONSIDERED.

A Scholarly Exposition of the Lesson—Thoughts Worthy of Careful Reflection—Half an Hour's Study of the Scriptures—Time Well Spent.

A Serious Situation.

The trouble between the Tennessee miners and the convict laborers in the mines of the Tennessee Coal Company and in the Knoxville Iron Company's mine at Briceville is not yet ended, and hostilities may break out afresh any day. The history of the dispute is well understood at the seat of disaffection, but the public at large has but a slight conception of the questions at issue.

One night last July a party of three hundred miners went to the Tennessee Coal Company's mine, where the work was being done by convicts, and demanded that the latter be taken away. The guards, being few in number and unable to offer resistance, removed the convicts from Briceville to Coal Creek, and officers of the company called upon the State for aid, which was granted. A few days later an armed and organized body of miners, at least a thousand strong, assembled at Coal Creek and marched in a column to Briceville, five miles distant. The militia was surrounded, and a committee demanded its surrender. As resistance was out of the question, Colonel Sevier, in command of the militia, agreed to withdraw and take the convicts to Knoxville. After convicts and militia

had started on the train, the miners proceeded to the mines of the Knoxville Iron Company, in which convicts had been employed for fourteen years. The guards there marched out with 125 convicts, who in turn were sent to Knoxville. Governor Buchanan, being informed of the situation, sent ten companies, some of them artillery armed with Gatling guns, to the scene of the disturbance. A committee of miners visited the Governor, but could get no satisfaction from him. There was great excitement among the miners and violence was threatened.

the Government that is essential in every community, for they can see in the Government not the protector of their interests but their oppressor. They may be rude in appearance, uncouth in dress, and illiterate, but the instincts of justice are as strong in their breasts as they are in the breasts of others more favorably situated. They are quick to see injustice and to feel oppression, and are as ready to resent and resist them as people in the higher walks of life.

There are many personal and family feuds in the section that have several times resulted in bloodshed. The Sutton-Barnard feud, several years ago, attracted widespread attention. Originating in a trivial difference of opinion, it grew to great proportions, and resulted in the violent death of five persons and the permanent maiming of several others.

The authorities of the State as well as the coal companies will find that they have undertaken no easy job in the endeavor to compel the miners of this district to submit to the competition of convict labor. It is a question of existence with the majority. They have but one means of livelihood—mining—and the attempt to deprive them of this and to compel them to work side by side with convicts of every grade will be resisted to the uttermost. The men are hardy and determined, and, if rendered desperate, will offer a resistance that will require more than the force of the State to overcome.

GEN. GREEN B. RAUM,

Commissioner of Pensions—The Bureau Investigation.

The administration of the Pension Bureau is at present the subject of investigation by a special committee of the House of Representatives. As the bureau distributes about \$150,000 annually in pensions, its methods are a subject of vast concern to the American public.

INQUIRIES; i. e., perverseness, from to be bent or twisted.—Abominations. Referring especially to idolatry.

Holy flock; i. e., flock of things consecrated to the offering in the temple.—Solemn. Better, appointed. (Revision.) That I am the Lord. Hebrew: That I, the Lord: three words, so wherever this familiar expression occurs.

Not for your sakes. A proposition meaning either for the sake of or because of. It is perhaps used here in the latter or casual sense.—Your own ways. Thus emphasizing this latter significance. This is nothing in their own ways to cause this mere.

Thus saith the Lord God. The cause of all—Cause you to dwell in the cities. Revision and Douay: Cause the cities to be inhabited. Hebrew: Settle them.

It may desolate. Literally, it was a desolation, i. e., the name the passer-by gave it opposite to of to be tiled or worked.

This land that was desolate. Hebrew: This land, the desolate.—Eden. Signifying delight.—Fenced, i. e., fortified and strong.

I, the Lord. Emphatic. Build or have built. (Revision and Douay.)—The ruined places. Or ruins.—That was desolate. Desolations (one word). I, the Lord, have spoken it. Hebrew: I, the Lord have spoken and I will do.

Inquired of. From the verb to tread or beat out, to search. Douay: In this shall the house of Israel find me.—With men as a flock. Hebrew: Like a flock of men. (Douay.)

WHAT THE LESSON TEACHES.

Ye shall be clean. Not sinless but devoted, clean given. Blessed, says the one hundred and nineteenth Psalm: "are the undefiled in the way." Read the Margin, the sincere. That is the whole-hearted, clean-hearted. That heart is clean that has swept out the rubbish of self and enthroned God within. And so it is not our sinlessness that we are seeking but full trust in Christ's sinlessness; not our perfection but complete surrender to God's perfection.

Cleanness is consecration. That is the whole-hearted, clean-hearted. That heart is clean that has swept out the rubbish of self and enthroned God within. And so it is not our sinlessness that we are seeking but full trust in Christ's sinlessness; not our perfection but complete surrender to God's perfection.

Cleanness is consecration. I thank my God, my poor mother died of a bad cough, for it was very cold at home. We were in great trouble.

Then I said to myself: I will be an artisan, and when I know a good trade I will support my sister. I went apprenticeship to a brushworker.

Every day I used to carry her half of my dinner, and at night I took her secretly to my room, and she slept in my bed while I slept on the floor. But it appears she had not enough to eat.

One day she begged on the boulevard and was taken up.

Then I heard that, I said to myself.

Come, my boy, things cannot last so; you must find something better.

I soon found a place, where I am lodged, fed and clothed, and have twenty francs a month.

I have also found a good woman, who for these twenty francs will take care of Lucille and teach her needlework. I claim my sister.

"My boy," said the judge, "your conduct is very honorable. However, your sister cannot be set at liberty till to-morrow."

"Never mind, Lucille," said the boy. "I will come and fetch you early to-morrow." Then turning to the magistrate, he said, "I may kiss her, may I not, sir?"

He threw himself into the arms of his sister, and both wept tears of affection. —London Daily Telegraph.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THE AMERICAN BISON.

Successful Effort to Domesticate the Buffalo in Nebraska.

It is only a few years since vast herds of bison roamed over the plains between the Rocky Mountains and the Mississippi River, feeding on the grass and brushwood. The tread of their hoofs was heard for miles as the rolling of distant thunder, and the roar caused by their motion rose as a typhoon in the desert. But man's desire of gain and his insensate cruelty have changed all this. The noble and inoffensive animals have been almost exterminated, and of the millions that once roamed master of the prairies, only a few, a very few, remain. First came the Indian who lived upon the bison and dressed in his shaggy skin. Then came the white man, anxious for pelf and

gold.

CORNELLIUS DOWERTHY, the last indeterminate sentence prisoner at Jackson, has been discharged.

Mrs. CHRIS HEINZMAN of Bay City was terribly burned, a pair of boiling ointment which she was preparing being overturned.

BARABA GUNDERMAN, of South Bend, Indiana, is visiting a large number of Michigan towns looking for a 13-year-old sister.

A COUPLE of trappers at Hubbub Junction, Mackinac County, are said to have killed seventy deer this winter, besides several hundred otter, martens, and beaver.

HILLICKER was seriously wounded at Grand Rapids by a bolt which was hurled from a saw and hit tell in the face, tearing away his cheek bone and breaking his jaw and collar bone.

CADILLAC kids, "coeds," too, must be home before 8 p. m. They don't use a warning bell, but blow a big, ugly, screechy steam whistle that has none of the poetry of the old curfew bell.

FITZGERALD BINS, of the Dry Dock Iron Works at Port Huron, have purchased 200 feet frontage on St. Clair River and will begin to erect a large building as soon as the weather is favorable.

Dr. E. S. KIRKHAM, prison physician, reports all the convicts at Jackson recovered from the attack of a gripe. There has not been a death among the 300 odd who were at one time or another down with the disease.

It is suspected that J. D. S. Hanson, former prosecutor, and D. E. McCullough, who have purchased and consolidated two Hart papers, are in action arranging the preliminaries for bombing Judge Fred Russell, of Hart, for Congress.

A MOST remarkable marriage took place in Jackson. William H. Plum, aged 21, was married to Mrs. Amanda Bentley, aged 61, of Grand Rapids.

There is no romance connected with the match, as it was a business matter and brought about to perfect the heirship to valuable property in Canada.

Some of the not-so-competent Indians of Isabella County, although unable to sell their lands, have been selling their timber in one big lump. Uncle Sam does not sanction this, and F. W. Worden, special Government timber agent, is on the ground, and the purveyors will be out what they have put in, for the not-so-competent nob red will never pay white man back.

THE following interesting statistics are taken from the Superintendent of Public Instruction's tabulation of the annual reports of the officers of the 5,399 whole and 1,821 fractional school districts in Michigan for 1891. These reports show the whole number of children between the ages of 5 and 20 years to be 650,311, between the ages of 8 and 14 years, 286,691; between the ages of 14 and 18 years, 445,933; between the ages of 8 and 14 years that attended school during the year, 245,038; number of non-resident pupils, 245,038; number of day school during the year by qualified teachers, 1,109,633; number of volumes added to district libraries during the year, 36,832; whole number of volumes in district libraries, 719,243; number of stone school-houses, 71; brick, 1,277; frame, 5,864; log, 404; number of pupils that can be accommodated, 564,356; value of school property, \$14,364,203; bonded indebtedness of districts, \$1,767,191; total indebtedness, \$1,963,056,69; amount due to districts, \$218,087; number of qualified male teachers employed, 3,488; females, 12,621. Financial statement—Money on hand Sept. 1, 1890, \$1,067,705,04; received from one mill tax, \$633,432.08; from primary school interest fund, \$875,616.60; from district revenue, \$61,778.81; from state revenue, \$34,

# The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.  
THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1892.

Entered at the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

## POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Republicans made large gains in the municipal elections in New York last Tuesday,

Hillsdale county electors voted for or against the saloon on Monday, with a majority against of 2,000.

Hon. John T. Rich, of Lapeer, will undoubtedly be the Republican nominee for Governor and should he run, will be elected by 20,000 plurality.

"A free coinage bill means suicide for the party," says Congressman Harter. The gentleman from Ohio is making himself ridiculous, a corpse can't commit suicide.

Hon. C. J. Pailthorpe, of Petoskey, has been renominated by the Democratic convention at Cheboygan as a candidate for circuit judge in that, the 33d judicial circuit.

The Georgia Alliance leaders advise their voters "not to desert the Democracy, but to work out reforms inside the party". The separate party movement is to be confined to Republican states, of course.

The Minneapolis Tribune says that 50 out of the 755 manufacturers of that city came during the first year of the new tariff law. That city and its people certainly have reason to bless the protective policy.

The people of the State, by a sentiment seldom manifested, with great unanimity have voted to put none but Republican Supervisors of Elections on guard in New York State for this Presidential year.—*N. Y. Press*.

The error in the wording of The Press Tariff Picture on Sunday conveyed the idea that the exports of breadstuffs from the United States in January, 1892, were \$6,718,556. The correct rendering is January, 1891. Our breadstuff exports for last January were \$80,147,251.—*N. Y. Press*.

The old free trade theory "you cannot sell unless you buy" is thoroughly disproved by the statistics of our foreign trade under the McKinley law. Take last January. In that month we bought dutiable goods of foreigners to the amount of only \$62,720,000. On the other hand, we sold to foreigners merchandise worth \$100,138,000.

Under the new census, Missouri will have fifteen instead of fourteen Congressmen. The legislature of that state is now holding an extra session, and it is proposed to so gerrymander the state that the Republicans will have the new member, while the Democrats will take a mortgage on the other fourteen. Missouri must have a David Burglar Hill.—*Blade*.

Reciprocity wins, as the following facts clearly show: In 1890, during the five months ending December 31st, the exports of the United States to Porto Rico amounted in value to \$303,473. In 1891, under Republican reciprocity, our exports to that country amounted in value to \$973,690. This increase of \$683,212, or 41 per cent, in these exports was caused solely by the reciprocity clauses of the new tariff law. All honor to James G. Blaine, to whose efforts was due the insertion of these provisions in the measure!—*Blade*.

The exports from the United Kingdom for the month of November were \$11,250,000 less than for the same month in 1890. But the exports of merchandise from the United States in November were \$21,115,573 greater than a year ago. For eleven months the decrease in British exports has been \$72,000,000, as compared with the corresponding period a year ago. But the exports from the United States have increased in the same period over \$80,000,000. Such is the baneful effect of the McKinley act!—*Philadelphia Press*.

An ingenious correspondent of the New York Tribune has found Hill's prototype in ancient history. He was one Haman, whose record is so impartially set forth in the book of Esther. Like Hill, this Haman was very ambitious and not at all scrupulous as to the methods he used to advance his own interests. Like Hill, he seemed to be very successful in all he attempted to do, until as he supposed, he was just about to grasp the greatest prize for which he had been planning and plotting, when the tide turned. The gallows which he had built 50 cubits high for his enemy stretched far its long and grousing arm to welcome him. Will history repeat itself? Will the Chicago convention, which Hill is trying to manipulate to the destruction of Cleveland, throttle him instead?—*Det. Journal*.

Mr. Hart has appealed to the Grand Army posts all over the country to exert their influence against the free silver bill, on the ground that it will cut down the pensions of every veteran enjoying one. This is most true. The passage of the Bland bill would cause the silver dollar to become the standard of values, instead of the gold dollar, as at present. Every dollar then would have only 70 per cent of the purchasing power of a dollar at the present time. Are the old pensioners each ready to sacrifice three-tenths of the meager pittance he now receives?—*Blade*.

The Democratic proposal to put binding twine on the free list is on a par with the free wool and free silver policy of the Democracy. The binding twine industry is one that consumes 10,000 tons of Northwestern hemp each year, and pays more than \$2,000,000 to American labor. We used to pay foreigners 17 cents per lb. for twine. Now we pay Americans 71 cents. Even if you should add the present duty to the price it would make a difference of only a cent per acre of wheat to the Western farmer. Free binding twine would result in our paying Glasgow manufacturers their old tribute. Probably that is why the Democrats want it.—*N. Y. Press*.

The victory for the McKinley tariff act, in the United States supreme court, is much more comprehensive in its scope and effect than appeared from the meagre dispatches of yesterday afternoon. The law was attacked on three grounds: That the omission of the tobacco rebate clause in the enrollment was fatal; that the reciprocity clause conferred law-making powers upon the executive, and that the sugar bounty was not warranted by any powers conferred upon congress. The first objection was too trifling for serious consideration and the two great features of reciprocity retaliation and bounty encouragement of home production were affirmed. "McKinleyism" is standing the test well. The courts believe in it and the people believe in it.—*Det. Journal*.

Our readers will bear witness that the Press has never uttered a word of pleasure over the miseries and misfortunes of workingmen abroad. We have dealt with the logic of facts as presented, and it is in this sense that we call attention to the news that several thousand men are to be thrown out of employment in Wales, because the manufacturers of tin plate, who have been supplying the American market, find that under the McKinley law, Americans are gradually learning to supply themselves. The McKinley tariff is making the United States industrially independent of Welsh tin plate, just as a protective policy has already made this country independent in nearly every other line of industry. That is the moral thought by closing of Welsh tin plate factories.—*N. Y. Press*.

Cheapness is a favorite word with those free trade attorneys always so profuse with promptness which they have never yet been able to redeem. While they have so persistently repeated the promise that foreign trade would insure cheapness in everything that voters need to buy. They have been careful to withhold the fact that concurrently there would be no escape from corresponding cheapness in what voters have to sell. As a large majority of these have nothing to sell except their services—either of muscle, or skill or mind—cheapness for them means lower wages, reduced salaries, in short, less money with which to purchase the comforts and necessities of life.—*American Economist*.

Congressman Weadock, of this congressional district, in an interview with a Chicago reporter claimed he had not told a lie for thirty years. Now it is well known that it is not two years since he was stamping this district making speeches in which he lied with other cautionary warning orators lying about the McKinley bill. All who heard his speech in this city, now know he lied about the bill, for not a single charge he made has been substantiated. If he was honest in what he said and believed he was telling the truth, it only goes to show how easy it is to be mistaken. However, we do not believe that a man with his intelligence could believe such statements as he made.—*Cheboygan Tribune*.

"If wealth belongs to him who makes it," as the platform of the new political party declares, then Powderly, Donnelly, Polk, Simpson, et al. come genii, are not entitled to much, for no one has ever intimated that they have added anything to the country's wealth for a dozen years past. "Every dollar taken from industry without an equivalent is robbery", it again declares, but it would puzzle the crowd that has lived off industry so long to demonstrate an equivalent returned. "If any man will not work, neither shall he eat", asserts the same platform, but its architects and builders show no indication of fasting. Such "laborers" as they are and have been, since they commenced to make their living off of labor, not by labor, may be useful in dashing off high-sounding, catchy phrases, but they prove their claim to no wealth by making it.—*Det. Journal*.

It is expected at the White House that the President will return to-morrow from his vacation.

## WASHINGTON LETTER

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4, '92.

Senator Gorman is credited with having organized a new scheme, having for its object the capture of the Presidency by the democrats. It being apparent that in a square fight between the republican and democratic parties the chances of success are largely in favor of the republican party, the democratic bosses have been cudgelling their brains to hatch up some underhanded method of aiding their party. Mr. Gorman has found that method, or thinks he has. The scheme is to give the electoral votes of four or five of the Northwestern States to the people's party, which would according to the calculations made, throw the election of President into the House and of Vice President into the Senate, giving the democrats the President and the republicans the Vice President. The details of the scheme are very shrewd—this exposure may cause a change in them—the intention being to keep the whole thing in the hands of a few men, sworn to secrecy, in each of the States selected until election day. The usual process of selecting democratic electors is to be gone through with, in order to blind the republicans; but on election day the democratic tickets are to contain only the names of the electors of the people's party. This is a nice little scheme to capture the votes of the republican members of the Farmer's Alliance for the democratic party, but now that it has become known it is not probable that many republicans will be caught.

Three thousand men and women, having influence, direct and indirect, with probably one million voters, enrolled in the ranks of the various labor organizations of the country, or controlled by the newspapers with which many of them are or have been connected; are anxiously waiting to see whether democratic parsimony is to keep their lives and health in the danger to which they are now exposed by refusing to provide for a new Government Printing office building. The three thousand men and women are the employees compelled to risk their health and lives in the present building in order to earn a livelihood for themselves and families.

Representatives of more than 300 of the lumber firms in the United States met here this week to protest against the passage of the bill placing lumber on the free list. A resolution was unanimously adopted reciting that the lumber industry is the largest single industry in America, employing more than any other; that owing to the peculiar interests of the lumber industry the formation of trusts, combines and other organizations injurious to the consumers are not possible; that to-day the American tariff is the only protection which the country has against absolute ruin; that, this tariff, if removed, would mean the success of Canadian interests, and the price of Canadian stampage would be increased, not lowered, and the import duties now part of the revenue of this country would be lost; that, the question therefore, is whether the lumber resources of Canada shall be developed, or the lumber interests of this country, particularly of the Southern and Pacific coast section, be protected; that, in view of these considerations this convention earnestly and respectfully protests against the passage by Congress of any legislation looking to the removal of duty on imported lumber.

The democrats of the House are having a hard time getting their free trade machine to work. The three bills placing respectively wool, binding twine and cotton-ties and cotton bugging on the free list, which were reported to the House early in the week, were to have been called up this week but the sickness of Mr. Springer, who was to have made the opening speech for free wool, made a change necessary, and it is now stated that Mr. McMillin, who like Mr. Mills, is opposed to the Homeopathic method of attacking the McKinley tariff law, which is stronger than ever since its approval by the Supreme Court, will, by the irony of fate, make the first speech in favor of what he is known to be at heart opposed to.

Odd isn't it?

The republicans have not fully determined what part they will take, next Monday, when the House is to vote upon the resolution reported from the committee on Rules, naming March 22, 23, and 24 for the consideration of the Bland free coinage bill. Two propositions are under consideration. One to vote solidly against the resolution and the other not to vote at all. The anti-silver democrats are confident that if they will do the first the resolution will be defeated, which would kill the free coinage bill for the present. No caucus has been held nor will be, and it is regarded as certain that a few republicans, less than ten, will, in any event, vote for the resolution, because of their favoring free coinage.

Just one year from to-day a republican will be inaugurated President of the United States. Mark the prediction.

It is expected at the White House that the President will return to-morrow from his vacation.

# HALLO! HALLO!!

"A," Do you know??

"B," What?

"A," That D. E. CONNER has returned from below, where he bought a new and full stock of

**CHOICE GROCERIES AND DRY GOODS!**

But this is not all, but you ought to get the prices on

his  
**HAY, GRAIN AND OTHER FEED**

You will be surprised at the lowness of prices on all his different lines of Goods, so much so, that you will at once be convinced where your money will go the farthest.

Do not forget the place. It is at the store of

**D. B. CONNER,**

Grayling Michigan.

**IF YOU WANT**

**A LUMBER WAGON**

**ROAD WAGON, OR**

**CARRIAGE?**

**REAPER, OR MOWER OR DRILL?**

**PLOW, OR HARROW OR CULTIVATOR?**

**OR ANYTHING IN THE LINE OF**

**AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS?**

**CALL ON**

**O. PALMER,** — **Grayling, Mich.**

The greatest Republican victory of Tuesday's elections of Supervisors was in Dutchess County. Last year, when the Democrats held the Board by 18 to 8, they dared any crime, misdemeanor, contempt and fraud, except murder, to steal a dead Republican's seat in the State Senate. They succeeded by means which caused Justice Cullen, a Democratic jurist, to declare Governor Bill, Secretary of State Rice and Isaac H. Maynard, purloiners of returns of the Dutchess county vote on State Senator. The people have rebuked the robbers by giving the Republicans 19 to 7 members of the new Board of Supervisors.—*New York Mail and Express*.

A rampant free trade paper says: "In order to develop the mining of tin and the manufacture of tin-plate in this country, a prohibitory tariff was put on foreign tin, which had the immediate effect of adding 50 per cent to cost of tinware sold in the United States". Such barefaced solid lies as this are written and published every day, when the fact stares the free trade editor in the face that he can step out of his sanctum any time of the day and buy tinware just as cheaply as he did a year ago. Then where is the 50 per cent addition to the cost of tinware? It is not even in the free trade editor's imagination. He does not even imagine such an increase in cost. He deliberately falsifies and impudently asks the people to believe such stuff, contrary to their everyday experience. Perhaps they will be guided by lies and perhaps by their own experience and common sense. This year's election will tell.—*Harper's Weekly*.

# HEAR YE! HEAR YE!!

IT IS THE VERDICT

OF **THE PEOPLE,**

THAT OUR

**LINE \* OF \* SPRING \* GOODS**

Surpasses any that was ever before shown in Grayling, or vicinity, and it will repay all that are in need

**DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES AND**

**Gent's Furnishing Goods,**

TO CALL AND

Inspect my Stock, as I can save them Money, by so doing. No trouble to show Goods.

**K. JOSEPH,**  
GRAYLING, MICH.

**REAL \* ESTATE \* EXCHANGE.**

I HAVE several pieces of Real Estate for sale or exchange, that will offer a good margin to investors.

AMONG THEM ARE THE FOLLOWING:  
A Cheap House and desirable Lot on Cedar Street.  
The vacant lot on corner of Cedar and Ottawa Streets.  
Two vacant lots on Peninsular Avenue. Very desirable.  
Two lots corner of Ottawa and Maple Streets.  
Several choice lots on Brink's addition.  
GOOD HOUSE, TWO LOTS, BARN, FINE SHRUBBERY, etc., corner Peninsular Avenue and Ogemaw Street. Cheap.  
A number of good farms.  
Six Houses and Lots in Jonesville.  
Fine Brick Store in Hudson.  
Any of the above property will be sold on terms to suit purchasers, or exchanged for other property.  
Jan 29, tf.

O. PALMER.

**UNDERTAKING! UNDERTAKING!**



**AT HANSON & BRADEN'S FURNITURE ROOMS**

WILL be found at all times a full line of CLOTH and WOOD CASKETS and BURIAL CASES, Ladies', Gents' and Childrens' ROBES. A good HEARSA will be sent any part of the country FREE. Especial attention given to embalming or preserving corpse.

**AMBROSE CROSS**

Has returned to Grayling to stay, and opened a

**BLACKSMITH SHOP**

next to the Bridge on Cedar Street, where he is prepared to do any kind of work in his line, in a thorough and satisfactory manner.

Horse-shoeing and Repairing promptly attended to.  
Prices reasonable.

May 21/91, tf.

"I'm Just Going Down to the Gate"

and other Popular Ballads, in book form, also

the Office of Sheet Music, 2nd post-pal, for

ONLY FOUR CENTS. Stamps taken.

AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO.

600 Fairmount Ave., Philadelphia Pa.

Entered as second-class mail at the Post Office of Detroit, Mich.

Printed by the Detroit Publishing Co.

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# The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR.

THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1892.

## LOCAL ITEMS.

Post meeting, Saturday evening.

Blank receipts for sale at this office.

Everybody compliments our band.

Full Cream Cheese, at the store of S. H. & Co.

H. Joseph visited Lewiston, last Thursday.

Goblets at Jackson & Masters' for 2 cents a piece.

Branch county went "dry" by a majority of 898.

Garland Ranges, at all prices, at the store of S. H. & Co.

F. H. Osborne, of Frederic, was in town last Thursday.

Blank receipts for sale at this office, with or without stubs.

Phil Mosher, of Olio, has been in town for the past week.

Mrs. Jackson & Master handle the Western Cottage Organ.

A 60 pound wildcat was caught in a trap near Cadillac, last week.

Fig Jam, something new. Try it, at Claggett & Pringle's.

The W. R. C. will meet at their hall at 2 o'clock, Saturday afternoon.

For California fruit, all kinds, go to Wight's restaurant.

Phil Mosher, who formerly lived here, has moved back to Grayling.

Salling Hanson & Co. have just received a new invoice of Hats.

C. O. McCullough, of the Commercial House, was south part of the week.

Jackson & Masters are selling their entire stock of overcoats at cost.

Charles'Ortner, of Bath, killed a large snake in his door yard last week.

I will sell milk at my house for five cents a quart. THOS. BEIRNSON.

For fresh Apples, Bananas and Oranges, go to C. W. Wight's restaurant.

Revised returns show that Coldwater has gone "dry" by a majority of 368.

A nobby line of Mens' and Boys' stiff Hats, at Claggett and Pringle's.

A fine line of shirts and neckties always on hand, at Jackson & Masters'.

Two thoroughbred Shorthorns for sale, on easy terms. Enquire at this office.

One Silver Spoon given away with every pound of Coffee, at the store of S. H. & Co.

A. H. Wisner, of Cheney, has notice of the allowance of his pension, long delayed.

Salling, Hanson & Co. say that they have the best quality of Laces, at lowest prices.

Bay County farmers will experiment with sugar beets. If they are successful a factory with a daily capacity of 200 tons will be erected.

An old soldier of Leeterville was not allowed to join a church because he would not lay aside his G. A. R. badge and quit the organization.

The discharge of a steel worker at E. Wheeler & Co.'s ship yard, West Bay City, one day last week, caused 250 operatives to walk out.

Ann Arbor G. A. R. men are making extensive preparations for the encampment to be held in April. Most of the necessary money has been raised.

Dan T. Cutting, formerly with the Alpena Pioneer, has accepted a position as city editor of the Echo. Cutting is a bright and well known man of that town.

It does one good to talk with the farmers as Spring approaches. Nearly all are getting ready for increased work this year and anticipate a prosperous season.

Most of the machinery for Lewis Sands' planing mill at Lake City has arrived and the frame is up for the mill. After April 1st the saw mill will run night and day.

Miss Damek, teacher of the primary department in our village school, treated her scholars to a sleigh ride this afternoon, which the little ones enjoyed hugely. —Rox. News.

There will be Union Services next Sunday, at the Presbyterian church in the forenoon, and the Methodist church in the evening. All are invited to attend.

Mr. Janison, who is engaged with Messrs. Hanson and Michelson in the St. Ignace mill deal was in town this week in consultation with them regarding the business.

John Clark, a Rosemonn mill hand, jumped from a sleigh with a sharp ax in his hand. He slipped and fell, burying the blade in his arm and completely severing the muscles.

We call our readers' attention to the announcement in another column, of our combination offer whereby our readers can secure the HOME MAGAZINE of Washington, D. C., a whole year for a mere nominal sum in connection with a year's subscription to this paper. It will pay you to look into the matter. —H. J. Matt.

Union services still continue at the M. E. church, every evening.

A fine line of Ladies' Slippers, just received, at Claggett & Pringle's. Prices lower than ever.

There were seventeen applicants for license to teach in this county, at the examination last Saturday.

Jackson & Masters are offering the balance of their stock of Fancy China and Glass Ware, at cost.

West Bay City health officers are afraid that diphtheria and scarlet fever will turn out epidemically.

Hou. Jas. Van Kleeck, of Bay City, was in town on legal business, Tuesday, and made us a pleasant call.

Alpena has at last got genuine magnetic sulphur water and people are moving out of that end of town.

J. J. Cornely, of Roscommon, formerly of Grayling, was in town last week, and made us a pleasant call.

Benton Harbor G. A. R. men built a house for a destitute widow last week, doing all the work themselves.

H. Bauman, formerly book-keeper for Blodgett & Byrnes, at headquarters camp, was in the city last week; visiting old friends.

Mrs. W. F. Benkelman arrived home from her eastern visit, Saturday. The "kids" say the Prof. is even more pleasant than usual in school.

Hubbard Head, of South Branch township, Crawford county, was a flying visitor to the village Tuesday. He looks fine. —H. J. Matt.

Wonder what the attraction is at Whipple's camp that brings friend Jackson, of Grayling, down so often. —Rox. News.

The town of Rose, Klaack and Cumming have each voted \$1,000 for an extension of the Detroit, Bay City and Alpena road.

Claggett and Pringle are filling their store jam full of new goods. Bargains in every department. Prices lower than ever.

Mrs. Charles Brinkman, of Bay City, is the welcome guest of Mrs. E. F. Richards, and welcomed here by many friends.

Just received at Claggett and Pringle's, a new and complete stock of Mens' and Children's Hats. All the latest styles.

Two engines, near Vanderbilt, Monday, tried the experiment of passing on the same track. It was a joyful failure. No lives lost.

For fresh Crackers, Cookies, Bread and Confectionery, go to C. W. Wight's restaurant. He has just received a large assortment.

A new Swedish Republican newspaper is to shine in Manistee under the name of Jupiter. August Johnson is to be its editor.

Do not forget that Salling, Hanson & Co. are closing out their stock of Clothing before cost. Now is a good time to get a Spring suit.

Bay County farmers will experiment with sugar beets. If they are successful a factory with a daily capacity of 200 tons will be erected.

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Mr. Janison, who is engaged with Messrs. Hanson and Michelson in the St. Ignace mill deal was in town this week in consultation with them regarding the business.

Joseph Moody, vagrant, was let go Tuesday, on suspended sentence, by Justice Woodburn, yesterday.

The finest line of Laces and Embroideries ever received in town, at Claggett and Pringle's.

Singer Sewing machines for sale on the instalment plan, by F. R. DECKROW.

Frank Shigram, drunk, fined \$2.00 and cost by Justice Woodburn, yesterday. He paid.

You have seen those elegant Knit Working Jackets, for \$3.50 and \$4.00 a piece, at Jackson and Masters'.

Grayling Lodge, 356, F. & A. M. holds its regular communication this Thursday evening.

If you want a first class Sewing Machine, buy the American or Domestic of Jackson & Masters.

F. L. Barker came down from Twin Lakes last Wednesday evening and returned Thursday evening.

Salling, Hanson & Co. started their mill last night for the season, night and day, their orders compelling it a month earlier than expected.

I. H. Richardson, of Ball was in town, Tuesday. He has been wrestling with rheumatism and la-grippe, a good part of the winter, but will be on deck this Spring in more ways than one.

Miss Maggie Cameron, of Frederic, who has been spending the past few months with her sister, Mrs. C. O. McCullough, of the Commercial House, returned to her home Tuesday evening.

Rumor says that one of our lumbermen has gone up the financial spout, to the tune of \$5,000 or more, due for supplies and labor. Fraud is strongly hinted. We await developments.

At 8:40, J. K. Wright, chairman of the county committee, stated, briefly the object of the meeting to be the formation of a Tariff Reform Club, of all those who endorsed ex-President Cleveland's last message to Congress, (he did not mention his subsequent silver letter), and introduced the speaker, Mr. Finn rattled round the tariff question for half an hour endeavoring to show that as American labor received 25 per cent. more than foreign labor a tariff of an average of 25 per cent. should be all that this government ought to require. We imagine his idea would be a horizontal reduction a-la Morrison. The speaker acknowledged it an intricate subject and dropped it to talk of silver, for which he advocates free and unlimited coinage. The Club formation was undoubtedly slim, but may grow.

The Citizens of Grayling and vicinity, will find Claggett and Pringle's, headquarters for Gents', Ladies' and Children's Shoes, for the season of ninety-two. Goods guaranteed. Prices rock-bottom.

There were 17 cars loaded with potatoes standing on the side track here Tuesday. These represented probably between 8,000 and 9,000 bushels of potatoes, and about \$1,350. —Otsego Co. Herald.

Mrs. Justina Heinzmann, of Bay City, who became insane with joy over receiving a pension some time ago, has now also become blind. She went to the front with her husband during the war, acting as nurse.

The counties of the new tenth congressional district are Midland, Bay, Gladwin, Arenac, Ogemaw, Iosco, Crawford, Oscoda, Alcona, Montmorency, Otsego, Alpena, Emmet, Cheboygan, Preeque Isle and Manitou.

In getting off a load of wood this morning, Edmund, 7 year old son of Bert Westgate, slipped and fell under the runners, which passed over his leg crushing it in jelly. Surgeons will amputate the limb and hope to save the boy's life. —Alpena Pioneer.

It is said that Detroit parties intend to erect a potato warehouse in Gaylord next fall, and buy and ship the tubers. As a high price year usually follows a low price year, we advise the farmers to plant big fields this year. —Otsego Co. Herald.

Frederic Items. B. F. Sherman is moving back on his farm in Maple Forest.

It is now merchant Kelley, instead of Osborne, the change being made Monday evening.

The Gaylord Band is to give another concert and Ball at the Town Hall, Friday evening March 25th. As this is a farewell party for our esteemed citizen F. H. Osborne, we hope to see a large attendance.

Amos Steinhauer left Wednesday for Manistee.

That makes a bold and consistent fight for their rights.

It is the only one.

Published at the National Capitol.

It is the only one.

Devoted to the History of the War.

It is the only one.

Devoted to the interest of ex-soldiers and Sailors.

It is the only one.

That makes a bold and consistent fight for their rights.

It is the only one.

That continually insists on justice being done the country's defenders.

It is the only one.

Printed on fine white paper, edited with signal ability, and filled with the most interesting material that can be procured.

It is the only one.

Send for sample copies. Sample copies free.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE,

Washington, D. C.

It is the only one.

Published weekly.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications for this paper should be addressed by the name of the author, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith on the part of the writer. Write on one side of the paper. Be particularly careful, in giving names and dates, to have the letters and figures plain and distinct.

## WORK ON THE BIG FAIR

### INFORMATION CONCERNING ITS PROGRESS.

**What Has Been Accomplished in Preparation of the Greatest International Exposition in the History of the World—Eloquent Figures.**

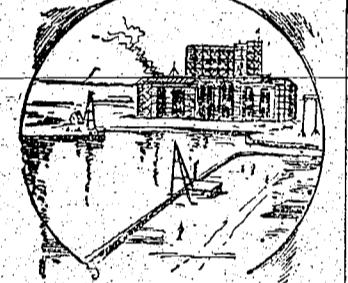
#### Appearance of the Buildings.

A Chicago correspondent sends out what will give the reader an idea of the scope and magnitude of the Columbian Exposition and its present status and prospects. The figures are brought up to very recent date, and they present a large amount of information regarding the great international project.

#### Foreign Participation.

The foreign nations and colonies which thus far have determined to participate in the Exposition, and the amounts of their appropriations made or officially proposed, as far as information concerning them has been received at headquarters, are the following:

Argentina	6,100,000	Mexico	10,000	West Australia	
Austria	149,000	Holland	130,000	Bulgaria	
Belgium	100,000	Hawaii	60,000	Brazil	60,000
China	100,000	Honduras	20,000	Chile	100,000
Colombia	100,000	Italy (informal)		Costa Rica	100,000
Danmark	100,000	Japan	630,763	Danmark	100,000
Dutch West Indies	100,000	Korea		Ecuador	100,000
England	120,000	Morocco		Egypt (informal)	100,000
French Empire	100,000	Paraguay	25,000	Finland	100,000
Greece	100,000	Persia	25,000	Algeria	100,000
Great Britain	120,000	Russia	7,000	Germany	110,000
Iceland	10,000	Sabah	10,000	Guat. Brit.	120,000
India	100,000	Spain	10,000	Portugal	10,000
Jamaica	20,000	Turkey	25,000	Malta	10,000
Mashonaland	20,000	Uruguay	25,000	New South Wales	10,000
New Zealand	20,000	Venezuela	25,000	Queensland	10,000
South Africa	10,000	Total	\$1,004,365	South Africa	10,000
Twenty-nine nations.	30,000			Twenty-four colonies.	15,000
Trinidad	15,000			Bolivia appropriated \$10,000 for preliminary expenses, and authorized its President to draw on the regular diplomatic appropriation for any further sum needed; the whole amount estimated to be necessary being \$100,000. Of Ecuador's \$125,000, the city of Guayaquil furnishes \$25,000. Paraguay has authorized	



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

ized its President to spend whatever sum may be necessary to have the country creditably represented. It is reported that \$25,000 of expenditure is contemplated. Mexico has voted \$50,000 for preliminary expenses.

No doubt it is a number of the appropriations that will be increased.

For information received at Exposition headquarters, it can be said to be next to certain that soon there will be added to the above list Norway and Sweden, Hungary, Switzerland, Canada, and several others. At a low estimate, the total of the appropriations of foreign nations will reach \$5,000,000. Nearly all of the participating nations will erect buildings in the Exposition grounds. Building sites have already been selected for Great Britain, Germany, Japan, Turkey, Mexico, Peru, Brazil, Ecuador, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, and Chile. The buildings of foreign nations will present most varied contrasts in respect to size, architecture, and adornment.

#### The United States Government.

The United States Government has appropriated thus far \$1,300,000, of which \$400,000 was set apart for its Building, and \$250,000, approximately, has been drawn for the cost of five sessions of the National Commission, two sessions of the Board of Library Managers, the session of the officers and employees of these two organizations, and the expenses of three special agents of the Treasury Department who were sent to Europe to explain to foreign commissions and governments the regulations of the department governing the importation of exhibits. A considerable portion of the remainder has been spent in preparation of the Government exhibit by the board having the matter in charge.

#### The States and Territories.

Twenty-six States and two Territories, thus far, have made appropriations for their representation at the Exposition, as follows:

Arizona	\$ 3,000	Hampshire	\$ 25,000
California	20,000	New Jersey	25,000
Colorado	10,000	New Mexico	25,000
Connecticut	10,000	North Carolina	25,000
Idaho	20,000	North Dakota	25,000
Illinois	80,000	Ohio	20,000
Indiana	75,000	Oregon	30,000
Iowa	15,000	Rhode Island	25,000
Maine	40,00	Vermont	15,00
Massachusetts	10,000	Washington	15,00
Michigan	100,000	Virginia	45,00
Minnesota	50,000	Wisconsin	45,00
Missouri	150,000	Wyoming	20,000
Montana	20,000	Total	\$ 603,101

In several of these States the appropriations made are only preliminary, and will be largely increased. Colorado, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New

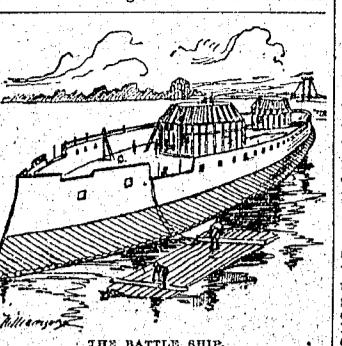


AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

Jersey, and West Virginia promise increased appropriations. In Colorado, an additional \$50,000, approximately, has been voted by the counties, and in Indiana about \$10,000 has been raised by school pupils and teachers. In California, too, some of the counties are supplementing the State appropriation.

Nine States which, owing to constitution restriction, or other prohibitive rea-

son, made no World's Fair appropriation, have held State conventions and formed organizations of the stock-subscription sort for raising the amounts deemed



THE BATTLE SHIP.

necessary for buildings (\$8,000,000) and the grand total sum to be expended by the Exposition Company stands at \$18,530,453. This does not include, of course, the expenditure by the United States Government, the States of the Union, or foreign countries. Of this \$18,530,453, about \$17,000,000 must be paid out before the gates of the Exposition are thrown open to the public, on May 1, 1893. The total amount which the Exposition Company has paid out up to date, for all purposes, is \$2,779,707. Owing to the present enormous demands of construction, the expenditure is now running at nearly \$1,000,000 a month.

#### Exposition Resources.

In view of the showing given above, a statement of the Exposition's resources will be found interesting in this connection:

Stock subscriptions	\$5,791,050
City of Chicago bonds	5,000,000
Prospective gate receipts	10,000,000
Concessions and privileges	1,500,000
Interest on deposits	3,452
Total	\$29,545,652

necessary for creditable representation. These States, and the sum they are thus raising, are:

Alabama	\$ 50,000	Oregon	\$10,000
Arkansas	100,000	South Dakota	80,000
California	100,000	Tennessee	100,000
Georgia	100,000	Texas	300,000
Kansas	100,000	Total	\$1,300,000

To the resources will be added future interest on bank deposits and future subscriptions to stock. New subscriptions are coming in daily, and the amount which will thus be realized is certain to be large, though how much it

## GRAFTING DOG'S BONE TO BOY.

### Results of the New York Experiment Not Entirely Successful.

In the Medical Record of New York Dr. A. M. Phelps publishes an account of his experiment of grafting a bone from a dog to that of a human being. The published reports, the Doctor says, were incorrect. The experiment was performed at the Charity Hospital on Blackwell's Island in the latter part of 1890. According to the Doctor's report, the patient, a lad named John Gethius, suffered from a comminuted fracture of the lower third of the leg, the result of a fall from a horse. The boy had been cast into a money-box, and as the merrily disordered crowd went on from house to house, contributions were demanded everywhere. Woe to the rich man who failed to respond to the call, for then the genuine fun of the day was thought to be in order. A company of the swains would thereupon seize the ropes by which the man was dragged, and before the rich man knew it the ground in front of his door would be neatly ploughed up. Thus did the punishment of the order of the day may be supposed to have been inflicted when it could be so cheaply averted. Under the Protestant faith there were no candles for Plough Monday, but the money was long collected in the same way, and it was used to keep the lights burning in some public house where the ploughmen drank to their own prosperity.

## THE EVOLUTION OF A NAME.

### Changes That Take Place from Childhood to Riper Old Age.

Do you know that your name changes from year to year? If you imagine that the name given you by a proud father and a happy mother at the baptismal font is a fixed and changeless appendix you are sadly mistaken. Here, for instance, are a few familiar metamorphoses of a very plebeian name—William.

"William," he said to a gentleman from Kentucky who was looking at the painting, "what do you think of my water color?"

"That is what you call it?" inquired the Colonel, taking a closer view.

"Yes."

"Well, it's away off in my opinion."

"Why?" inquired the artist, greatly disappointed. "What's the matter with it?"

"Matter enough," said the Colonel, testily. "There ain't any water in the world that will put a color like that on a man's nose, and I'll bet you the price of the picture on it."—Detroit Free Press.

### For the Benefit of the Ignorant.



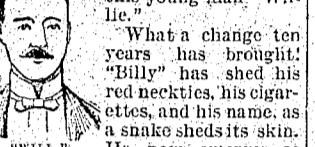
What the artist in aqua-lithes had made a striking picture of an old sooty nose that was something to be proud of.

"Well, Colonel," he said to a gentleman from Kentucky who was looking at the painting, "what do you think of my water color?"

"That is what you call it?"

"Matter enough," said the Colonel, testily. "There ain't any water in the world that will put a color like that on a man's nose, and I'll bet you the price of the picture on it."—Detroit Free Press.

### For the Benefit of the Ignorant.



What the artist knows about the shade of his necktie, doesn't know, and wonders whether his mustache will be brown or red. If any man desires to be assassinated in the spot let him call this young man "Willie."

What a change ten years has brought! "William" has shed his red neckties, his cigarettes, and his mustache will be brown or red. It may be that the young man "Willie" will emerge as "Will."

"He now emerges as 'Will.' He can give you the latest story about anyone in his set; he delights in the german; he has taken a few flies in wheat and doesn't care who knows it; everybody refers to him as 'William.' Now for the first time he comes into sight."

"William" is the name of the son of a man who has been baptized, but which bitherto has been abbreviated and mangling and distorted by his friends.

And this is "Bill." Who doesn't know "Bill"? He is the jolliest old chap in town; his shingate is crammed full of sixty years of experience, and the wisdom it has brought with it. His is the age of advice and counsel. He always ready and willing to tell the young folks just what to do, because he knows how to manage these things himself years ago.

Seventy years produces "Old Bill Jones," a term of respect, only when used by thoughtless and inconsiderate youngsters; a term of endearment when used by the multitude of those he has befriended. The story of a life is comprehended in the changes which make "Willie" become "Billy," and "Billy" "Will," then "William" and "Old Bill Jones."—Los Angeles Mail.

### Grateful from Infancy.

On an Atlantic steamer bound for New York a few years ago the usual entertainment for the benefit of the Liverpool Seamen's Orphanage was projected. There happened to be on board a good many "professionals," actors and singers, who all promised to take part, except one. He kept aloof and stubbornly declined to as

much as he was asked to do, because he was not to be paid. As he was a very promising young sailor, the captain of the ship, Mr. Barnum, undertook the mission, and after stating the case and making the appeal, somewhat to his surprise the young man at once assented.

"I refused all these people," said he, "and I dislike exceedingly to take part in this sort of entertainment; but if you ask me, Mr. Barnum, I cannot decline. I am glad to do anything that will please you."

Mr. Barnum felt quite complimented, but protested a little, when the man continued:

"You did me a great favor once, Mr. Barnum, and I have never forgotten it. You may not recall it, but I am under great obligations to you."

"Why?" hesitated the great showman; "I must confess that I don't recall—I don't remember any circumstance, and yet your face is familiar. Where was it we met?"

"Oh, it was thirty years ago, Mr. Barnum. I took the first prize at your first baby show! I've always been grateful to you!"—Tid-Bits.

### Showing His Generosity.

Tourist (about to leave the hotel, examines his bill). To head waiter—"Is the attendance included?"

"No, sir; that is left to the generosity of the traveler."

"But supposing I am not generous?"

"Then, sir, it'll be 2 francs a day, or 0 francs for three days."

"Ah! then I



## REAL RURAL READING

WILL BE FOUND IN THIS DEPARTMENT.

Suggestions in the Matter of Laying a Tile Drain - An Adjustable Gate - When Horses Refuse Their Feed - General Livestock and Dairy Notes.

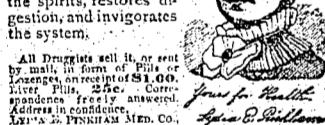
### How to Lay a Tile Drain.

In constructing a drain a good outlet is the first thing to see to; then go to the lowest point to be drained. Here set another stake in such a way that a level (use a long one to be more accurate in sighting) will set perfectly level. Then by sighting to the outlet stake you have a water-mark. By measuring from this to the ground on both stakes and taking the difference you have the fall between the two places. Now measure the distance between the two stakes and see how the fall compares with the distance. Nothing less than two inches to 100 feet will answer, and the more the better. In digging the trench if there is no water to show the fall, drive stakes in pairs, one on each side every few rods, so that by laying a straight-edge on top perfectly level and measuring to the bottom of the ditch the fall can be obtained. The trenches should go as deep as possible, for the deeper they go the larger surface is drained, as the tile will drain twenty to a hundred feet on each side, according to the soil and fall. Drains are usually dug from three to four feet deep, but drain even if you cannot go deeper than eighteen inches. In digging throw the top soil on one side and the poor on the other, so as to put it back as before. If the bottom is quicksand do not delay laying the tile, but lay and cover immediately, beginning at the outlet and making connections with the back drains as you go along. All of these connections should be made so as to bring the flow of water in as near a parallel course as possible, so as not to obstruct the current.

As quick a way as to make these connections is to saw a hole in a tile of the main to correspond to the meeting of the branch, which will have to be sawed off on a slant to make allowance for the angle. In this way the joint is as tight as the ends, while sit, etc., do not wash in. Covering be careful not to displace the joints so as to let in the dirt. It is a good plan to cover these joints with tared paper or suds before filling and then rample some soil on both sides with the feet so as not to displace the tile. If the soil is of a quicksand nature put some of the top soil around and over the tile for a few inches, and then any of it will answer. Fill to within six or eight inches of the top and then with a plow backfurrow together. At the end of a chain, or where it draws the water from an open ditch sink a barrel, running the tile into the same at about the center. This will prevent the tile from filling up and the dirt dropping into the barrel, which can be cleaned out as often as necessary. These barrels should be provided with covers and sufficiently covered in the fall to prevent freezing during the winter. If boards are to be used, horseshoe tile will answer as well as any, and there are very few soils in which a board would not benefit by keeping the tile from settling unevenly. Try more tile drain and there will be less cry of hard times.—Market Gardener.

### Adjustable Gate.

Here is an attachment that can be put on any hinged gate, by means of which the gate may be raised to swing over snowdrifts or other obstructions; also to let small stock run under. It removes at once those pains, aches, and weaknesses, that tightens the spirits, restores digestion, and invigorates the system.



## LANE'S MEDICINE

All druggists sell it for 25c per package. But one to day, Lane's Family Medicine moves, and is sold at 25c per package, daily, in order to help the sick.

"Why Are You Sick?" "I know precisely how you feel; it is that nervous, irritable feeling; your back troubles you, and when you try to read a little, your head aches." "Isn't that what I knew it? Oh, buy the Lane's Medicine, get a bottle of Vegetable Compound, and take it faithfully, as I have done. I've been through this thing myself, but am never troubled now. Do as I tell you, my friend."

Prudent women who best understand their ailments find in the Compound a remedy for all their distressing ills.

It removes at once those pains, aches, and weaknesses, that tightens the spirits, restores digestion, and invigorates the system.

All druggists sell it for 25c per package, except in some cases \$1.00, and in others, \$1.50. Correspondence freely answered. Address in confidence, Lane's Medicine Co., 147 N. W. 2nd Street, St. Louis, Mo.



Epileptic Fits, Falling Sickness, Hysterics, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness, Hypochondria, Melancholia, Insanity, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Brain and Spinal Weakness.

This medicine has direct action upon the nerve centers, allaying all irritabilities, and increasing the flow and power of nerve fluid. It is perfectly harmless and leaves no unpleasant effects.

**FREE**—A valuable Book on Nervous Diseases sent free to any address. Price 50c. Send for catalog.

This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., since 1862 and is now prepared under his direction, by the KOENIG MED. CO., Chicago, Ill.

Sold by druggists at 50c per bottle. For 50c Large Size, \$1.50. 6 Bottles for \$9.

**PILES**—An Aromatic Remedy, and is an INFALLIBLE Remedy for all Diseases of the Bowels, &c. Price 50c. Catalogue of 100 pages, free. Mail Samples free. Address, JOHN W. MORRIS, 100 Broadway, New York City.

**WANTED!** MEN TO TRAVEL. We pay \$50.00 a month and expenses.

STONE & WELLINGTON, Madison, Wis.

**BEST POLISH IN THE WORLD.**

**RISING SUN STOVE POLISH**

DO NOT BE DECEIVED

With this you can polish Iron, and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron, and burn off.

The Blazing Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorous, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

HAS AN ANNUAL SALE OF 3,000 TONS.

With every purchase of this you can polish Iron, and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron, and burn off. The Blazing Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorous, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase. HAS AN ANNUAL SALE OF 3,000 TONS.

course because the effect is not too speedily taken up by the crops and because adulteration is more easily detected. Always plow under manure and not deeper than four inches. I think salt is very beneficial, for where I cut off Canada thistles and put salt on the roots, there is the heaviest timothy in the field.—Mr. Gedney, to the Bedford (N. Y.) Farmers' Club.

### LIVE STOCK AND DAIRY.

When Horses Refuse Their Food.

Loss of appetite may be caused by overwork or too little exercise, fault with the food, faulty general management, soreness about the mouth or disease of the teeth. When refusal to eat is due to continued overfeeding, short rations for a day or two is all that is required. Food that is not eaten within a reasonable time should be promptly removed from the manger and the next feed correspondingly reduced. Give animal no more than he will eat up clean. It often happens that food is refused for no apparent reason, the animal at the same time becoming thin and weak. In such cases "conditional" foods are useful, not because of any superior nutritive value, but because they do rouse the appetite. The following formula is recommended for the greater number of cases: Ground or crushed oats and corn meal, of each five pounds, oil meal one-fourth of a pound, common table salt two ounces. If the animal seems to need a tonic or is troubled with intestinal worms, mix with each ration as above given, a dessertspoonful of powdered gentian, and a small teaspoonful of the dried sulphate of iron. If the animal then refuses the ration a little starvation is all that will be required to cause him to take it, the dislike ceasing as soon as the animal has once been persuaded to partake of the mixture.

### Fall Calves.

The fall calf has as much potential profitability as has the spring calf, says a writer in the American Agriculturist. But to make it actual, more and better care is required. The most critical part of the animal's life is the first six months. During this period, the spring calf has pasture and favorable weather, but the fall calf has neither and must therefore have better care. My fall calves are generally supposed to be two years old when they are only eighteen months. To make them profitable, they must have extra care, which gives them increased value. I give them full milk until they are a week old. Then I change gradually to skim milk. After two weeks of age as good a calf can be reared upon skim milk, as from whole milk, provided something is added to take the place of the cream. For this nothing is better than oil meal boiled to a thin jelly. Persons not accustomed to its use are more likely to use too much than too little of it.

**Dairy Products for England.** In speaking of dairy produce for England, the London News says: Twenty-one million pounds sterling were paid last year to Continental countries for dairy produce alone. The butter and margarine imported weighed over 3,000,000 hundredweight and the cheese nearly 2,000,000. The immense quantities will probably continue to be imported until inland freight charges become reduced. At present it is cheaper to send packages to London from Belgium than from many parts of Yorkshire.

**The Hornless Cow.** I am of the opinion that in ten years from now, or perhaps less, a herd of cattle with horns will be as hard to find as a herd of moths has been in the past. The practice of dehorning is growing in favor, and I have yet to find a man who has dehorned a herd who is not pleased with the results.—Waldo F. Brown.

**Live Stock and Dairy Notes.** One item with cattle is that they will consume much roughage than advantage.

It is only where pasture is very cheap that it will pay to keep a cow solely for the calf.

A good cow, properly cared for, should bring a good calf every year, without injury.

In winter, even if the sun is shining, it is not a good plan to compel cattle to stand in cold mud.

SO LONG AS the farmer tries to compete with the ranchman, he will realize but little profit with cattle.

Corn meal, linsced meal and bran, with good hay, makes one of the best rations for milk that can be given.

CATTLE that are kept thrifty during the winter can be made to gain very rapidly after grass gets a good start.

By having the calves come in the fall, two summers and one winter feeding can be secured before marketing.

MAKE yourself "solid" with every living creature on the farm. Clubbing a bull or kicking a cow will have an opposite tendency.

SOMEDAY asked us not long since how to prevent a horse from pawing in the stall. We see it stated that tying a piece of carpet around the foot to prevent the noise will stop the habit in some cases.

THE more thought and care a farmer gives to live stock—cattle particularly—the better his general farming is pretty sure to be. Horses are sometimes petted and given extra care by poor and shiftless farmers, but such farmers rarely take much pains with cattle.

I believe dough rises better and makes a finer-flavored and more nutritious bread when mixed by daylight than it does when mixed at night. So believing, I shall continue to mix dough and make bread by daylight, although it is contrary to general usage, until it is scientifically demonstrated that my belief is incorrect.

### Receipts for Those Who Cook.

**SEED CAKES.**—One cup of sugar, one-third cup of butter, one-half cup of milk, two cups of flour, one-fourth teaspoonful each of soda and salt and two teaspoonsfuls of caraway seed. Rub the butter and sugar together, then add the sugar, caraway seed and salt, stir until well mixed. Dissolve the soda in a teaspoonful of boiling water and stir into the milk. Mix all together, roll rather thin and bake in a quick oven. You can omit the caraway seed and use a half cupful of cornmeal.

**VANITY CAKE.**—Whites of six eggs, one and one-half cup of sugar, one-half cup of butter, one-half cup sweet milk, one-half cup of corn starch, one and one-half cups of flour, one teaspoonful of baking powder and one teaspoonful of essence of lemon.

**IF the tongue of the horse is put over the bit, get a piece of thin sheet iron about two and a half inches wide and five inches long with the ends rounded and the edges filed smooth. Drill two small holes at each end. In the center and fasten the bit. Draw the bit well up in the mouth, and this piece of iron will prevent the horse getting the tongue over the bit.**

**HAVING referred to the peaceful**

**and social life of Polled cattle,**

**a "New York Tribune" writer says:**

**"But put one horned cow into the pasture with the Polleds and she spoils all. If she sees the Polleds enjoy mutual protection, she will scatter them and run off to do so she has got to go across a fifty-acre field with the thermometer at 100 degrees Fahrenheit."**

## THE POULTRY YARD

### About Breeding.

We read in poultry papers frequently the advice "to not breed in and in," says an experienced raiser of fowls. A certain amount of in and breeding among our fowls is really necessary to establish certain prominent and desirable characteristics. To this end the breeder wants to turn his attention, giving it thought and testing his ideas by experiment. If you raise this season, any strong and promising specimens, with the characteristics that you wish to perpetuate, put them together for another season in breeding; even though they be brother and sister, and watch the results. But the best plan for in and breeding

is to take the strongest and most vigorous cockerels possessing the qualities you wish, to endure and cross him with the yearling hens favored largely with the same qualities. Or if you have a fine old male, cross him with his best daughters, and follow this plan out through all your live stock breeding. We know of a thoughtful old farmer who, following this course in breeding for eggs and chicks, has a large flock of hens that were half as large again as his original stock and all splendid layers of large eggs. He killed off all the hens that laid large ones, and saved only those that laid small eggs and saved those qualities were inherited by their progeny.

### Notes on Poultry.

CONSTANT employment will keep hens out of mischief.

RAISE as many chickens as possible, and as early as possible. They require so much money.

TURKEYS are good green food for the fowls in winter, and a late sow crop will be large enough by fall to be stored for winter use.

BURNT CORN is a most excellent thing to feed poultry and it is far superior to wood charcoal, which, however, has a wonderful effect in promoting the health of the fowls.

A LEGHORN can roost high, but a Brahma can not. The better plan is to have all the roosts low, and they should also be level, none higher than the others. The best roost is made of a 2x4 inch scantling, broad side up, with the sharp edges planed off.

ON the management of poultry it is much easier to keep them in good health than to let disease get the start of them and then attempt to cure them. For this reason it is necessary or rather important to use all ordinary precautions to maintain good health rather than run the risk of disease.

### HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN.

#### A Question About Bread.

I have made bread thousands of times every year, writes Emma P. Ewing, out I seldom mix a batch of dough without discovering something

strange in the taste, and act accordingly.

WINTER BIRTHS.

Grand Forks, N. D.; Jacob Lovell, Fargo, N. D.; H. W. Donaldson, Northgate, Minn.; or F. L. Whitney, St. Paul, Minn., for particular.

RABbits in the mouth or an unpleasant breath, which resulting from Catarrh, are overcome, and the nasal passages which have been closed for years, are made free by the use of Epsom Salts.

From catarrh for twelve years, experiencing the nauseating drooping in the throat peculiar to that disease, and nose bleed almost daily. I tried various remedies without success, until last April, when I saw Ely's Cough and Cold Remedy. I applied it to my nostrils, and it stopped the bleeding almost entirely. The soreness is entirely gone.—D. G. Davidson, with the Boston Budget, formerly with Boston Journal.

To plow and seed the fields in the spring of 1892 will require the labor of at least 100 men, and 100 horses.

THE sons of farmers in the crowded East should consider this opportunity to get work and pay their expenses while investigating the chances in one of the finest agricultural sections of America. Many of the sons of farmers in the Valley began life there, laboring on farms.

The land is plowed, seeded and harvested by machinery, and the large areas awaiting cultivation require an army of men. The soil is easily worked, and farmers wish to put in large crops.

WINTER BIRTHS.

Grand Forks, N. D.; Jacob Lovell, Fargo, N. D.; H. W. Donaldson, Northgate, Minn.; or F. L. Whitney, St. Paul, Minn., for particular.

RABBIT IN THE MOUTH OR AN UNPLEASANT BREATH, WHICH RESULTING FROM CATARRH, ARE OVERCOME, AND THE NOSE BLEED IS STOPPED.

FOR COUGH AND THROAT TROUBLES USE BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROPHIES.

"They stop an attack of my asthma cough very promptly." —C. Patch, Miami, Ohio.

THE ONLY ONE EVER PRINTED—CAN YOU FIND THE WORD?

IT IS A PRACTICE DISPLAY ADVERTISEMENT IN WHICH THE WORD IS USED TWICE.

THE SONS OF FARMERS IN THE CROWDED EAST SHOULD CONSIDER THIS OPPORTUNITY TO GET WORK AND PAY THEIR EXPENSES WHILE INVESTIGATING THE CHANCES IN ONE OF THE FINEST AGRICULTURAL SECTIONS OF AMERICA.

MANY OF THE SONS OF FARMERS IN THE VALLEY BEGAN LIFE THERE, LABORING ON FARMS.

THE LAND IS PLOWED, SEADED AND HARVESTED BY MACHINERY, AND THE LARGE AREAS AWAITING CULTIVATION REQUIRE AN ARMY OF MEN.

THE SOIL IS EASILY WORKED, AND FARMERS WISH TO PUT IN LARGE CROPS.

WINTER BIRTHS.

GRAND FORKS, N. D.; JACOB LOVELL, FARGO, N. D.; H. W. DONALDSON, NORTHGATE, MINN.; OR F. L. WHITNEY, ST. PAUL, MINN., FOR PARTICULAR.

BEFORE YOU BUY A REMEDY, READ THE INSTRUCTIONS.

DO NOT GRIPPE NOR SICKEN.

SURE CURE FOR SICK HEADACHE.

IMPROVED DISEASES.

IMPROVED DISEASES.

# The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN

## FAT FOR OLD SOLDIERS.

### THE VAST SUM REQUIRED FOR PENSIONS.

A Mischievous Boy Causes a Fatal Wreck — Cruel Act of a Colorado Conductor — The Deadly Car Stove Explodes — An Old Hero of Barren Days.

Put Off a Train to Die.

At Creede, Colo., Ed went, white and under temporary aberration of mind under the influence of morphine, boarded the train without his friends' knowledge. The conductor put him off in a raging snow storm. He wandered about unconscious, for two days, and was found buried in a snow bank. Both of his hands and one foot will have to be amputated. He is now lying at the point of death.

### LAST SLAVE IMPORTER DEAD.

Captain Timothy Meader, a veteran Mobile steamboatman, is dead, aged seventy-nine years. He imported the last cargo of slaves brought to the United States. In 1861 he brought over 160 negroes, and split them into a cane boat, 100 miles up stream. The thirty negroes that fell to his share he settled in suburb of Mobile, where they and their descendants have remained. They have never associated with other negroes, and are partially civilized, still use their native language, and are ruled by a queen of their own choosing.

### VAST SUM FOR PENSIONS.

One Hundred and Thirty-four Million Required for Next Year's Disbursements.

The pension appropriation bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, appropriates \$134,525,000, being \$12,200,000 less than the estimate, and \$89,719 less than the appropriation for the current fiscal year. The number of pensioners on the rolls has increased from 242,755 in 1889 to 276,160 in 1892. The amount disbursed on account of pensions has increased from \$25,493,742 in 1879 to \$124,415,651 in 1891.

### FATAL WRECK.

A Mischievous Boy Responsible for a disastrous Crash.

Indianapolis Accommodation No. 4 on the Big Four road ran into the rear end of a freight train on the Coal City siding. The engineer escaped with a few bruises, but Fireman Lashaw was fatally injured. Charles Taylor, a mischievous boy, was arrested, charged with breaking the switch lock and causing the wreck. None of the passengers were hurt.

### EVERY PASSENGER WAS INJURED.

Occupants of a Santa Fe Car Mangled by Explosions.

At Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe train had just passed Kilmer, Kan., when the heating apparatus in the smoking car exploded with fearful force. Conductor Lamson and fifteen passengers were buried in the debris. In the front end of the car, every person in the smoker was injured, but only two of them seriously.

### MESSANGER MINERLY INSANE.

A New Affliction for the Victim of Train Robbery.

McInerny, the express messenger, who was shot by Oliver Perry, the train robber, at Lyons, N. Y., is reported insane. His wife, who had been suffering from a dangerous condition from the effects of the shock, and she has not been told of her son's condition, fearing the might die of heart disease, with which she suffers.

### FIVE THOUSAND IN A SWOON.

The decisions just handed down by the United Supreme Court, affirming the constitutionality of the McKinley tariff law, and the Dingley law as to the classification of worsteds and woollen goods under the tariff, will have an important effect upon the labor of the United States Board of General Appraisers. The decisions will dispose of over fifty thousand cases now pending before the board, on appeal by importers from the rulings of the Collectors under these two laws.

### O'Donnell a Candidate.

Representative James O'Donnell, of Michigan, has declared himself a candidate for Governor. He says he will not go into the convention with a view of making an aggressive fight, but, if nominated will make a vigorous campaign, and some of his friends in Washington, says a dispatch, confidently expect that he will be the standard-bearer of his party. Mr. O'Donnell has been in Congress four times and served as a member of the Appropriations and Foreign Affairs Committees.

### Will Not Recognize Negro Posts.

At New Orleans, the Department of Louisiana and Mississippi, G. A. Rice, met in annual session Thursday night. The question of obeying Commander-in-chief Palmer's order to admit the colored members and recognize the colored posts was considered and debated at length. The department decided by an almost unanimous vote to disregard Capt. Palmer's order and take the consequences, whatever they may be.

### Buried Under the Debris.

Five men have been missing from Lookout, N. Y., since the recent accident in the Niagara Falls hydraulic tunnel, and their bodies are supposed to be under the debris. One of them is Charles Deggs, a negro, and the others are said to be Italians and Hungarians. It will be several days before the part where the bodies of the five workmen are supposed to be buried is reached.

### Five Passengers Injured.

In Hutchinson, Kan., as a street car on Main street was crossing the Rock Island Railroad, it was struck by a passing train and almost demolished. Two passengers in the street car were more or less injured, but none of them seriously. Driver Garrison received injuries which will prove fatal. Blame is attached to the driver of the street car.

### Disgrace in a Libel Suit.

At Chattanooga, Tenn., the thirteenth trial of ex-Chief of Police Allen's suit against the Times on a charge of libel resulted in a disagreement of the jury — ten standing for conviction and two for acquittal. The alleged offense was the criticism of Allen's official actions, and \$50,000 damages were asked, \$10,000 each on three counts.

### Chandler Again Captured.

Ralph H. Chandler, the absconding Cashier of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, from Detroit, was captured again in Ciudad Juarez, Mexico, after being turned loose by the Mexican police.

### Object to Reciprocity.

The Guayaquil, Ecuador, Trade Board of Trade has forwarded a circular an energetic protest against the ratification by the National Congress of the proposed reciprocity treaty with the United States, the paper being signed by nine-tenths of the importers and exporters of the republic.

### Palmer's Friends Jubilant.

Senator Palmer's Springfield friends are enthusiastic over his speech, as it places him squarely before the country as a Presidential candidate, and hereafter they will work for him without reference to the candidacy of Cleveland, so says a dispatch from Springfield.

### WANT A WESTERN MAN.

The New York Herald Figures Out Democratic Presidential Chances.

The New York Herald presents a table showing the Presidential preferences of the Democracy in the various States. The table shows that the bulk of the Democracy is looking westward for a man to lead them to victory. The figures are: Illinoian, 235; Cleveland, 205; Western man, 350; Mr. Cleveland seems to be the choice of African States — California, Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Ohio, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

Twelve of these are Republican, and only three are Democratic. Senator Hill is the choice of the state — Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Maryland, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, and Texas. Seven are Democratic and three Republican. But the real choice of the Democracy is shown in sixteen States. They want a Western man and are: Arkansas, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Wyoming. Eight are Democratic and eight Republican. Their 350 delegates stand solid for a Western man, and representing over one-third of the convention, assume the other two-thirds hopelessly divided, will probably have a great effect in shaping the convention's action. Alabama, Louisiana, and Oregon are, it is said, likely to be divided with Hill and Cleveland.

### MCKINLEY ACT VALID.

Its Constitutionality Is Upheld by the Federal Supreme Court.

The McKinley act was declared constitutional by Speaker Reed's rulings upheld by the United States Supreme Court. The court split on the tariff opinion, which was rendered by Justice Harlan. The cases on which the decisions were based were those of Marshall Field of Chicago, and of New York merchants, who protested against the payment of duties on certain woolen dress goods and other importations, on the ground that the McKinley bill was not a legal and constitutional enactment by reason of the omission from the enrolled bill of the tobacco rebate clause, agreed to in conference and contained in the bill when it passed both houses. The court also held that the reciprocity and sliding scale sections of the bill were unconstitutional. It was content that the reciprocity section was unconstitutional because it delegated legislative power to the executive. Chief Justice Fuller and Justice Lamar dissented from the opinion of the court. The Supreme Court also decided in the worsted schedule case of The United States vs. Ballin, Joseph & Co., from the Circuit Court of New York, that the law is valid. The decision upholds the power of the Speaker of the House to count a quorum under the rules of the fast house.

### SCUDDE ACCUSED OF MURDER.

Charged with Killing His Wife's Mother — His Friends Say He Is Insane.

After a life devoted to the acquisition of knowledge, coupled with the happiness, helpfulness and devotion of the wife of his youth and the presence of two bright children, Dr. Henry Martin Scudder, son of the old and beloved ex-pastor of Plymouth Church, Chicago, at the detention hospital in that city charged with the murder of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Elizabeth M. Parker Dunton, of 22 Aldine Square, F. H. Dunton, the venerable editor of the *Spirit of the Turf* and father-in-law of Dr. H. M. Scudder, was declared insane. His physician declares that with care the leader of the House will be at his post in a fortnight at the latest. But physicians always say that it is insanity to recover, and calms the apprehensions of the family. Physicians sometimes talk to their friends frankly, however, and according to a friend of Mr. Springer's physician, the Illinois statesman is most serious.

### SPRINGER IS VERY SICK.

Physicians Admit that His Condition Is

most Serious.

Chairman Willard M. Springer is no better. His condition is regarded by his intimate friends as serious, and some of them even deem it dangerous. His affectionate, his nervous system is shattered, and his health is failing rapidly.

He is not yet recognizable.

His physician declares that with care the leader of the House will be at his post in a fortnight at the latest. But physicians always say that it is insanity to recover, and calms the apprehensions of the family. Physicians sometimes talk to their friends frankly, however, and according to a friend of Mr. Springer's physician, the Illinois statesman is most serious.

### SULLIVAN WILL FIGHT.

The Slugger Ready to Meet Mitchell or Slavin in New Orleans.

Duncan B. Harrison, John L. Sullivan's manager, has sent a telegram from St. Paul saying: John L. Sullivan authorizes me to state that he will fight either Chas. Mitchell or Slavin at the Olympic Club at New Orleans for a purse of \$25,000 and an outside bet of \$10,000, or as much more as they can and will, the fight to take place the last week of next August or the first week in next September.

### MUST STAY AT JOLLET.

The Supreme Court of the United States extinguished the last hope of the imprisoned anarchists by affirming the decision of the Supreme Court of Illinois and the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois in the cases of Samuel Fleiden and Michael Schwab vs. the Warden of Joliet Penitentiary.

### Blaine or Clarkson.

A Washington dispatch says: The anti-Harrison organization has decided upon Blaine for first choice and Clarkson for second. This is made upon the authority of one of the oldest members of the Senate, whose name was frequently mentioned as the possible choice of the last three or four National Republican conventions.

### AWFUL TRAGEDY IN TEXAS.

William Smith, his wife, and two sons were found wailing in their blood near Starman, Texas, and a negro named Sam Matsay has been arrested after a hot pursuit by an excited mob. Matsay declares his innocence, but there is blood on his clothing.

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### PANIC IN A REFORMATORY.

Flames Cause a Stampede in an Institution for Females at Indianapolis.

The Indiana State Reformatory for Women and Girls, near Indianapolis, is a mass of ruins. When the fire was first discovered there were 150 women and girls who were liberty in the halls. They were marshaled into line, but word came that the fire was under control. Soon after, there was a second burst of flame from another portion of the laundry, and this spread to the roof and speedily enveloped both wings. A stampede followed, but the officers succeeded in releasing the penal prisoners from their cells and they were safely corralled in the grounds surrounding the institution. No such watchfulness attended the flight of the犯人 as in January, and his death is the direct result of his illness at that time.

### HEAVY SNOW IN NEW YORK.

The deepest snow of the season covers the ground in the villages of the lower Hudson. There are numerous deep drifts in some parts of Rockland County. High winds were blowing, and considerable damage was done.

### RAILWAY STATION BURNED.

At the Boston and Maine Railroad station at Newburyport, Mass., was completely destroyed by a fire that originated in the baggage-room from some unknown cause. The loss is estimated at \$25,000, insured.

### SPRINGER IS INDICTED.

Warren Springer, whose defective boilers blew up in Chicago and killed several employees, has been indicted by the Grand Jury for manslaughter.

### SAW A FINE AURORA.

Inhabitants of Minnesota Treated to a Brilliant Display.

A St. Paul dispatch says: The northern heavens were robed in green Monday evening until the stars were obscured. Waves after waves of quivering light swept up from the horizon like folds of fleecy lace until to the very zenith, the sky was shut out by shifting shadows, and the earth seemed hemmed closely in. The display of aurora borealis continued from early evening until late.

### WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade.

Domestic trade gradually improves, even at the South, where much of the trouble seems to have been in the unseasonable cold weather, to which the low prices attributed to actual loss on such sales. Supplies of money are everywhere ample. It is still the fact that the two dark spots are directly caused by overproduction. Cotton receipts this week were 1,000,000 bales, but the sum is considerably exceeded, and the market is still weak.

### DECIMES TO PUT UP.

With No Recogizance Negro Posts.

At New Orleans, the Department of Louisiana and Mississippi, G. A. Rice, met in annual session Thursday night. The question of obeying Commander-in-chief Palmer's order to admit the colored members and recognize the colored posts was considered and debated at length. The department decided by an almost unanimous vote to disregard Capt. Palmer's order and take the consequences, whatever they may be.

### DISGRACE IN A LIBEL SUIT.

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